



भारत का राजपत्र

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इस भाग में मिथ्या पृष्ठ संलग्न भी छाती है जिससे कि यह ग्रन्थ संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—काग ३—उप-काग (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(राजा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को छोड़कर)
केन्द्रीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किये गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence) by Central Authorities
(other than the Administrations of Union Territories)

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, तारीख 23 विसम्बर, 1975

का० का० ४९०.—यह, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 में हुये मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिये 175-सिहोरा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री पुरुषोत्तम लाल दुबे, खितोला बस्ती, पो० तथा तद्दील सिहोरा, जिला जबलपुर सोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तदीन यनाये गये नियमों द्वारा प्रतिक्रिया अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा रीति से दाखिल करने में ग्रसफल रहे हैं;

प्रौर, यह, उक्त उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिये गये अस्यावेदन पर निचार करने के पश्चात् निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस ग्रसफलता के लिये कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित नहीं है;

ग्रन्त: ग्रन्त, उक्त अधिनियम की द्वारा 10-के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा उक्त श्री पुरुषोत्तम दुबे को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अपेक्षा विधान परिषद के सदस्य

मुने जाने प्रौर होते के लिये इस भादेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिये निर्हित घोषित करता है।

[मं. सं. प्र०-वि० स०/175/72 (104)]

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

ORDER

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 1975

S.O. 499.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Purusottamal Dube, Khitola Basti, Post and Tahsil Sihora, District Jabalpur who was a contesting candidate for election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 175-Sihora constituency held in March, 1972 has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, after considering the representation made by the said candidate the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Purusottamal Dube to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/175/72(104)]

आवेदन

का० प्रा० 500.—यतः, निर्वाचन प्रायोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 में हुये मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिये साधारण निर्वाचन के लिये 118-बसना निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री ईश्वर, गांव तथा पो० भवारपुर, तहसील महासमुद्द्र, जिला रायपुर लोक प्रतिनिधित्व प्रधिनियम, 1951 तथा तदीन बनाये गये नियमों द्वारा प्रयोक्ता अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिये कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन प्रायोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिये कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायौचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 10-के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन प्रायोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री ईश्वर को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिये इस प्रादेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष भी कालावधि के लिये निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० स०/118/72(105)]

ORDER

S.O. 500.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Iswar, Resident and Post Bhawarpur, Tahsil Mahasamund, District Raipur who was a contesting candidate for election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 118-Basna constituency held in March, 1972 has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after the due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Iswar to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/118/72(105)]

आवेदन

का० प्रा० 501.—यतः, निर्वाचन प्रायोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 में हुये मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिये साधारण निर्वाचन के लिये 128-कैशकल (भरजारा) निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री बाबूराम सुन्दरलाल, प्राम कैशकल, पो० प्रा० कैशकल, तहसील कोन्डागांव, जिला बस्तर लोक प्रतिनिधित्व प्रधिनियम, 1951 तथा तदीन बनाये गये नियमों द्वारा प्रयोक्ता अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी अपनी इस असफलता के लिये कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन प्रायोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिये कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायौचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 10-के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन प्रायोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री बाबूराम सुन्दरलाल को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान-सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिये इस प्रावेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिये निरहित घोषित करता है।

चुने जाने और होने के लिये इस प्रावेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिये निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० स०/128/72 (106)]

ORDER

S.O. 501.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Jhadooram Sunderlal, Village Keshkal, P. O. Keshkal, Tahsil Kondagaon, District Bastar who was a contesting candidate for election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 128-Keshkal (ST) constituency held in March, 1972 has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after the due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Jhadooram Sunderlal to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/128/72(106)]

आवेदन

नई विस्ती, 31 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० प्रा० 502.—यतः, निर्वाचन प्रायोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 में हुये मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिये साधारण निर्वाचन के लिये 252-इन्दौर-II निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री बोपट लाल बच्चाराम, 1/3, छोटी ग्वाल टोली, पुरोहित, लाज, इन्दौर लोक प्रतिनिधित्व प्रधिनियम, 1951 तथा तदीन बनाये गये नियमों द्वारा प्रयोक्ता अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार में, उसे सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिये कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन प्रायोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिये कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायौचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 10-के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन प्रायोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री बोपट लाल बच्चाराम को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिये इस प्रावेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिये निरहित घोषित करता है।

[सं० म० प्र०-वि० स०/252/72 (107)]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 31st December, 1975

S.O. 502.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Popatla Bachharam, 1/3, Chhoti Gwal Toli, Purohit Lodge, Indore who was a contesting candidate for election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 252-Indore-II constituency held in March, 1972 has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after the due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Popatil Bachharam to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/252/72(107)]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 5 जनवरी, 1976

का० आ० 503.—निर्वाचित आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 में हुये प्रसम विधान सभा के लिये निर्वाचित के लिये 112-नाओबोइचा (आ० जा०) निर्वाचित-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री प्रफुला सैकिया, चिरिंग गाँव, पौ० डिब्रुगढ़ (प्रसम) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तदीन बनाये गये नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित समय के प्रवर्त तथा रीति से अपने निर्वाचित व्ययों का लेखा बाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं।

ग्रोर, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक् ग्रूचना दिये जाने पर भी, आगामी हस प्रसफलता के लिये कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचित आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस प्रसफलता के लिये कोई पर्याप्त कारण या व्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

ग्रतः ग्रब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-के अनुसरण में निर्वाचित आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री प्रफुला सैकिया को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिये इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालाप्रविधि के लिये निरहित घोषित करता है।

[स० प्रसम-वि० स० 112/72]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 5th January, 1976

S.O. 503.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Prafulla Saikia, Chiring Gaon, P. O. Dibrugarh, (Assam) a contesting candidate for general election to the Assam Legislative Assembly held in March, 1972 from 112-Naobochi (SC) constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time and in the manner as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notices, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Prafulla Saikia to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. AS-LA/112/72]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 1976

का० आ० 504.—यतः, निर्वाचित आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 में हुये मध्य प्रवेश विधान सभा के लिये साधारण निर्वाचित के लिये 140-भिलाई निर्वाचित-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री कृष्णकांत मिश्र, सम्पादक, भिलाई, जांयांग रोड-8 मार्केट, भिलाईनगर, जिला दुर्ग लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा नाडीम बनाये गये नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित यथाने निर्वाचित व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा बाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

ग्रोर, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक् सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, आपनी इस प्रसफलता के लिये कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचित आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस प्रसफलता के लिये कोई पर्याप्त कारण या व्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

ग्रतः ग्रब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-के अनुसरण में निर्वाचित आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री कृष्णकांत मिश्र को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिये इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालाप्रविधि के लिये निरहित घोषित करता है।

[स० म० प्र०-वि० स० 140/72 (108)]

ORDER,

New Delhi, the 6th January, 1976

S.O. 504.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Krishnakant Mishra, Sampadak, Bhailai, Jyoti Sector 8, Market Bhilainagar, District Durg who was a contesting candidate for election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 140-Bhilai constituency held in March, 1972 has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after the due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Krishnakant Mishra to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/140/72(108)]

आदेश

का० आ० 505.—यतः, निर्वाचित आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 में हुए मध्य प्रवेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचित के लिए 140-भिलाई निर्वाचित-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री विशाल प्रसाद, श्राम देवघलीदा, पौ० उरला वाया बी० एम० आ० तहसील दुर्ग जिला दुर्ग लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तदीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित समय के प्रवर्त तथा रीति से अपने निर्वाचित व्ययों का लेखा बाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

ग्रोर, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिये गये अभ्यावेन पर विचार करने के पश्चात् निर्वाचित आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस प्रसफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या व्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

ग्रतः ग्रब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-के अनुसरण में निर्वाचित आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री विशाल प्रसाद को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालाप्रविधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

[स० म० प्र०-वि० स० 140/72(109)]

ORDER

S.O. 505.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Wishal Prasad, Village Deobaloda, Post Urla, Via B. M. Y. Tahsil Durg, District Durg who was a contesting candidate for election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 140-Bhilai constituency held in March, 1972 has

failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time and in the manner as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder:

And whereas, after considering the representation made by the said candidate the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Wishal Prasad to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/140/72(109)]

प्रादेश

का० प्रा० 506.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 में हुए भव्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 140-भिलाई निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री एल० एस० नायर, छवाटर नं० 10, स्ट्रीट-6, सैक्टर-8, भिलाई-1, जिला दुर्ग शोक प्रतिनिधित्व प्रधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित सभय के अन्वर तथा रीति से भाने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और, यतः उक्त उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिये गये अप्पायेदन पर विचार करने के पश्चात् निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित नहीं है;

यतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क क अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एवं द्वारा उक्त श्री एल० एस० नायर को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा भव्यवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस प्रादेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निर्वित घोषित करता है।

[स० म० प्र०-वि०स०/140/72(110)]

ए० एन० सैन, सचिव

ORDER

S.O. 506.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri L. S. Nayyar, Qr. No. 10, Street 6, Sector 6, Bhilai 1, District Durg (M. P.) who was a contesting candidate for election to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 140-Bhilai constituency held in March, 1972 has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time and in the manner as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, after considering the representation made by the said candidate the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri L. S. Nayyar to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MP-LA/140/72(110)]

A. N. SEN, Secy.

प्रादेश

मई विलसी, 3 जनवरी, 1976

का० प्रा० 507.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि जून, 1975 में हुए गुजरात विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए 38-सोनारथ निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री राम बाबू सखमन, छत्रोदा, डाकखाना दरी, तालुका वेरावल, जिला जून-

गढ़ (गुजरात), शोक प्रतिनिधित्व प्रधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

और, यतः उक्त उम्मीदवार में, उसे सम्पूर्ण सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण भव्यवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित नहीं है;

यतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एवं द्वारा उक्त श्री राम बाबू सखमन को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा, भव्यवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस प्रादेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निर्वित घोषित करता है।

[स० गुज०-वि० स०/38/75(7)]

वी० नागसुब्रामण्यन, सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 3rd January, 1976

S.O. 507.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Ram Bachu Lakhman, Chhatroda, P. O. Dari, Taluka Veraval, District Junagadh (Gujarat), a contesting candidate in the general election held in June 1975, to the Gujarat Legislative Assembly from 38-Somnath constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notices, has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for such failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Ram Bachu Lakhman to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. GJ-LA/38/75(7)]

V. NAGASUBRAMANIAN, Secy.

विविध, स्थाय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय

(विधायी विभाग)

मई विलसी, 14 जनवरी, 1976

का० प्रा० 508.—केंद्रीय सरकार, दरगाह लवाजा साहब अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 36) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदल शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, दरगाह समिति, अजमेर के परामर्श से, श्री महसूद भली खास, सेवा निकास इंस्टी कलक्टर, उत्तर प्रदेश को 22 जनवरी, 1976 को भौंर उसी तारीख से एक वर्ष की अधिक के लिए दरगाह लवाजा साहब, अजमेर के नायिम के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[का० स० 11/8/74-बफ्फ] एन० श्रीमित्रासन्, उप-सचिव

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 14th January, 1976

S.O. 508.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1955 (36 of 1955) the Central Government, in consultation with the

Durgah Committee, Ajmer, hereby appoints Shri Mahmood Ali Khan, Retired Deputy Collector, Uttar Pradesh, as Nazim of the Durgah Khawaja Saheb, Ajmer for a period of one year with effect on and from the 22nd January, 1976.

[F. No. 11/6/74-Wakf]
N. SRINIVASAN, Dy. Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व और बीमा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 1975
(माय-कर)

का० आ० 509.—माय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के अन्ध (44) के उप-अन्ध (iii) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार सर्वश्री जे० एन० प्रसाद और शरण कुमार को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन कर वसूली अधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

2. यह अधिसूचना दुरुस्त प्रवृत्त होगी।

[सं० 1157/फा०सं० 404/95/75-आ०टी०सी०सी०]
वी० पी० मित्तल, उपसचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Revenue and Insurance)
New Delhi, the 25th November, 1975

INCOME TAX

S.O. 509.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of Section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby authorises S/ Shri J. N. Prasad and Sharan Kumar who are Gazetted Officers of the Central Government to exercise the powers of Tax Recovery Officers under the said Act.

2. This Notification shall come into force with immediate effect.

[No. 1157/(F. No. 404/95/75-ITCC)]
V. P. MITTAL, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 1976

(बीमा)

का० आ० 510.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय (राजस्व विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० सा० का० नि० 734, तारीख 23 घास्त, 1958 द्वारा भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम को यथा लागू बीमा अधिनियम, 1938 (1938 का 4) की धारा 27क की उप-धारा (1) के अन्ध (१) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, इण्डिस्ट्रियल रिकॉर्ड्स ट्रस्ट एवं रेशन कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले 2.50 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के 6 प्रतिशत के 10 वर्षीय बन्धपत्र 1985 को (2.50 करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर 10 प्रतिशत प्राप्त किए गए अभिवाय को रखने के अधिकार सहित) उपरोक्त धारा के प्रयोजनार्थ "अनुसूचित विनियोग" के रूप में घोषित करती है।

[का० सं० 88(65) बीमा-IV/75-1]

New Delhi, the 15th January, 1976

(INSURANCE)

S.O. 510.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (q) of sub-section (1) of section 27(A) of the Insurance Act,

1938 (4 of 1938) as applied to Life Insurance Corporation of India by the Notification of Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance (Dept. of Revenue) No. G.S.R. 734 dated the 23rd August, 1958, the Central Government hereby declares the 6 per cent, 10 years Bonds 1985, of the value of Rs. 2.50 Crores to be issued in 1975-76 (With the right to retain the subscription received up to 10 per cent in excess of Rs. 2.50 Crores) by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd. as "Scheduled Investment" for the purposes of the above section.

[F. No. 88(65) Ins. IV/75-1]

का० आ० 511.—केन्द्रीय सरकार बीमा अधिनियम, 1938 (1938 का 4) की धारा 27ब की उपधारा (1) के अन्ध (३) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, इण्डिस्ट्रियल रिकॉर्ड्स ट्रस्ट एवं रेशन कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया द्वारा 1975-76 में जारी किए जाने वाले 2.50 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के 6 प्रतिशत के 10 वर्षीय बन्धपत्र 1985 को (2.50 करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर 10 प्रतिशत प्राप्त किए गए अभिवाय को रखने के अधिकार सहित) उपरोक्त धारा के प्रयोजनार्थ "अनुसूचित विनियोग" के रूप में घोषित करती है।

[का० सं० 88(65) बीमा-IV/75-2]

भार० श्री० खनवलकर, अवर सचिव

S.O. 511.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (i) of Sub-section (1) of Section 27B of the Insurance Act, 1938 (4 of 1938), the Central Government hereby declares the 6 per cent—10 years Bond 1985—of the value of Rs. 2.50 crores to be issued in 1975-76 (with the right to retain the subscription received upto 10 per cent in excess of Rs. 2.50 crores) by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd. as "Approved Investment" for the purposes of above section.

[F. No. 88(65) Ins. IV/75-2]

R. D. KHANWALKAR, Under Secy.

(बीमा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 512.—बैंककारी विनियम अधिनियम 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एसडब्ल्यूआर औब्जेक्ट केन्द्रीय बैंक केन्द्रीय बैंक की उपधारा (3) के उपबंध नियम-लिखित बैंकों पर 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 तक उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होंगे जहाँ तक कि वे उपबंध उक्त बैंकों को 'व केराला इण्डिस्ट्रियल एवं टेक्नोलॉजीसी आरजेमार्केजेशन लिं' जो कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 1) के आर्तीत एक कम्पनी के रूप में पंजीकृत है, की सेव-धारिता से रोकते हैं :—

क्रम संख्या	बैंक का नाम
1.	केन्द्रा बैंक
2.	इण्डियन बैंक
3.	इण्डियन औब्जेक्ट बैंक
4.	सिल्वरेक्ट बैंक
5.	यूनियन बैंक आफ इण्डिया

[सं० 15(27) श्री० श्री० 3-75]

(Department of Banking)

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1975

S.O. 512.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 19 of the said Act shall not apply, till the 31st December 1976, to the undermentioned banks in so far as the said provisions prohibit the said banks from holding shares in the Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation Ltd. being a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956).

Sr. No.	Name of the Bank
1.	Canara Bank
2.	Indian Bank
3.	Indian Overseas Bank
4.	Syndicate Bank
5.	Union Bank of India

[No. 15(27)-B.O. III/75]

का० घा० 513.—बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 धारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसन्धान (ग) के उप-अनुसन्धान (i) और (ii) के उपर्युक्त निम्नलिखित बैंकों के अध्ययनों और प्रबन्ध निदेशकों पर 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 तक वहाँ तक लागू नहीं होंगे जहाँ तक कि वह इनको केरल हैंडस्ट्रियल एण्ड टेक्नीकल कॉलेज टेक्नीकल आर्ट्स इजेज्यूटिव लिमिटेड का निदेशक बनने से उस आधार पर प्रतिष्ठित करते हैं कि यह प्रतिष्ठान, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 1) के प्रधीन एक रजिस्टर्ड कम्पनी है :

क्रम संख्या बैंक का नाम	अध्यक्ष और प्रबन्ध निदेशक का नाम
1. कनारा बैंक	श्री सी० फ० कामथ
2. इंडियन ऑवरसीज बैंक	श्री ए० एम० काधीरेसन
3. सिडीकेट बैंक	श्री क० क० पै
4. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	श्री रघुराज
5. इंडियन बैंक	श्री शी० लक्ष्मीनारायण

[स० 15(27) घो० 3/75]

S.O. 513.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-clause (i) and (ii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the said Act shall not apply, till the 31st December 1976, to the undermentioned banks in so far as said provisions prohibit their respective Chairman and Managing Directors from being the directors of the Kerala Industrial & Technical Consultancy Organisation Ltd., being a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956).

Sr. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of the Chairman and Managing Director
1.	Canara Bank	Shri C.E. Kamath
2.	Indian Overseas Bank	Shri A.M. Kadiresan
3.	Syndicate Bank	Shri K.K. Pal
4.	Union Bank of India	Shri Raghu Raj
5.	Indian Bank	Shri G. Lakshminarayanan.

[No. 15(27)-B.O. III/75]

मई दिसंबर, 5 जनवरी, 1976

का० घा० 514.—बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 धारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है :—

(क) कि उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) के उपर्युक्त (i) और (ii) के उपर्युक्त युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया पर 31 जुलाई, 1976 तक उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होंगे जहाँ कि वे उक्त बैंक के अध्यक्ष तथा प्रबन्ध निदेशक श्री एम० सेन सर्मा को, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 1) के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत एक कम्पनी, भारतीय औद्योगिक वृक्षण तथा निवेश नियम, का निदेशक बनने से रोकते हैं ; और

(ख) कि उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 19 की उपधारा (3) के उपर्युक्त उपर्युक्त बैंक पर 31 जुलाई, 1976 तक उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होंगे जहाँ तक कि उक्त उपर्युक्त उक्त बैंक को भारतीय औद्योगिक वृक्षण तथा निवेश नियम की ऐवरधारिता से रोकते हैं ।

[स० 15 (47)-घो० 3/75]

मै० भा० उसगांवकर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th January, 1976

S.O. 514.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares—(a) that the provisions of sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the said Act shall not apply to United Bank of India, Calcutta, till the 31st July 1976, in so far as the said provisions prohibit Shri M. Sen Sarma, its Chairman and Managing Director, from being a director of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd., being a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956); and

(b) that the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 19 of the said Act shall not apply till the 31st July, 1976 to the above mentioned bank in so far as the said provisions prohibit the said bank from holding shares in the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.

[No. 15(47)-B.O. III/75]

M. B. USGAONKAR, Under Secy.

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक

(विदेशी मुद्रा नियंत्रण विभाग सेवायी कार्यालय)

जनवरी, 13 दिसम्बर, 1975

का० घा० 515.—विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973 (1973 का सं० 46) की धारा 13 की उपधारा (2) के अनुसरण में रिजर्व बैंक किसी व्यक्ति को गैर व्यावसायिक प्रयोजनों के लिए विकासोन्मुख डिप्राइव “अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला बैंक” के उल्कीणत सहित 50 रुपये, 10 रुपये और 10 पैसे के मूल्यवर्ग के सिक्कों के रूप में मुद्रा भारत से बाहर ले जाने अथवा भेजने की अनुमति देता है :

परन्तु भेंट देने (पर्याप्त गैर व्यावसायिक प्रयोजनों) के लिए भारत से बाहर भेजे जाने वाले प्रत्येक मूल्यवर्ग के सिक्कों की संख्या किसी भी समय दो से अधिक न हो ।

परन्तु यह भी कि उपहार देने के प्रयोजन के लिए भारत से बाहर सिक्के ले जाने के इच्छुक यात्रियों के मापदण्ड में सिक्कों की संख्या 50 रुपये और 10 रुपये के प्रायोक मूल्यवर्ग के दो सिक्कों से अधिक न हों।

परन्तु यह भी कि जब सिक्के भारत से बाहर भेजे जाते हैं तब उन्हें भेजनेवाला व्यक्ति—

(क) जब सिक्के वायु मार्ग यात्रा जल मार्ग से भेजे जाते हैं तब हवाई पत्तन अथवा बंदरगाह के सीमा बाहर प्राधिकारियों को लिखित रूप में यह घोषणा देता हो कि भेजे जाने वाले सिक्कों की संख्या और प्रकार इस अधिसूचना की श्रेष्ठान्वयों के अनुसार है।

व्याख्या : इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजन के लिए "विकासोभ्युक्त डिजाइन वाले सिक्के" का अर्थ ऐसा सिक्का है जिसे संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा वर्ष 1975 को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष मनाये जाने के लिए विकासोभ्युक्त डिजाइन सहित जारी किया गया है।

[मं० एफ० ई० आर० ए० ३३/७५-आर० बी०]

ह० अपठीय
उप गवर्नर

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
(Exchange Control Department)

CENTRAL OFFICE

Bombay, the 13th December 1975

S.O. 515.—In pursuance of Sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, (No. 46 of

1973), the Reserve Bank is pleased to permit any person to take or send out of India for non-commercial purposes currency in the form of Development Oriented Design Coins with the inscription of "International Women's Year" of denominations of Rs. 50, Rs. 10 and 10 Paise :

Provided that the number of coins of each denomination sent out of India for making gifts (i.e. non-commercial purposes) does not at any one time exceed two;

Provided further that in case of passengers desirous of taking out of India for purposes of presentation, the number of coins does not exceed 2 coins each of denominations of Rs. 50 and Rs. 10;

Provided also that where the coins are being sent out of India, the person sending them out furnishes a declaration in writing that the number and kind of coins sent are in conformity with the requirements of this notification, to—

(a) the customs authorities at the air or seaport, where the coins are sent out by air or sea;
(b) the postal authorities, where the coins are despatched by post.

Explanation :—For purposes of this Notification, "Development Oriented Design Coin" means a coin bearing a development oriented design issued to mark the year 1975 as International Women's Year by the United Nations.

[No. F.E.R.A. 33/75-RB]

Dy. Governor
Sd/- Illegible

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 1976

का०आ० 516.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में जनवरी 1976 के दिनांक 2 को ममास द्वारा मात्राह के लिए लेन्दा इण् विभाग

देयताएं	रुपये	रुपये	आस्तीय	रुपये	रुपये
बैंकिंग विभाग में रखे हुए नोट	35,54,40,000		सोने का सिक्का श्रीर बुलियन :—		
संचालन में नोट	6269,80,51,000		(क) भारत में रखा हुआ	182,52,56,000	
जारी किये गये कुल नोट		6305,34,91,000	(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ	..	
			विवेशी प्रतिभूतियां	121,73,97,000	
			जोह	304,26,53,000	
			रुपये का सिक्का	15,67,82,000	
			भारत सरकार की रुपया प्रति- भूतियां	5985,40,56,000	
			वेशी विनियम बिल और दूसरे वाणिज्य-पत्र	..	
कुल देयताएं	6305,34,91,000		कुल आस्तीय	6305,34,91,000	

दिनांक : 7 जनवरी, 1976

पार० के० हजारी, उप गवर्नर

2 जनवरी, 1976 को भारतीय रिकॉर्ड बैंक के इकाई विभाग के भार्यकलाप का विवरण

वेयताएँ	रुपये	आस्तियाँ	रुपये
कृता पूँजी	5,00,00,000	नोट	35,54,40,000
भारतीय निधि	150,00,00,000	रुपये का सिक्का	5,99,000
राष्ट्रीय हृषि ऋण		छोटा सिक्का	4,97,000
(दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि	334,00,00,000	खरीदे और भुजाये गये बिल	
राष्ट्रीय हृषि ऋण		(क) देशी	163,53,46,000
(स्थिरीकरण) निधि	140,00,00,000	(ख) विदेशी	
राष्ट्रीय श्रीधोगिक ऋण		(ग) सरकारी छाजाना विल	269,81,36,000
(दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि	390,00,00,000	विवेशों में रखा हुआ भकाया*	660,48,17,000
जमाराशियाँ:—		निवेश**	787,14,88,000
(क) सरकारी		ऋण और प्रग्राम:—	
(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार	55,27,10,000	(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार को	
(ii) राज्य सरकारें	10,11,89,000	(ii) राज्य सरकारों को @	121,94,72,000
(अ) बैंक		ऋण और प्रग्राम	
(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक	519,20,37,000	(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को	452,21,20,000
(ii) अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	19,00,33,000	(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ††	410,55,63,000
(iii) ग्रे अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	1,67,52,000	(iii) दूसरों को	15,46,60,000
(iv) ग्रम्य बैंक	77,68,000	राष्ट्रीय हृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि से ऋण, प्रग्राम और प्रविश	
(ग) ग्रम्य	1404,60,11,000	(क) ऋण और प्रग्राम	
वेय बिल	168,94,03,000	(i) राज्य सरकारों को	69,60,57,000
ग्रम्य वेयताएँ	847,43,17,000	(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को	15,97,21,000
		(iii) केन्द्रीय भूमिकालक बैंकों को	..
		(iv) हृषि पुनर्वित्र और विकास निगम को	86,70,00,000
		(व) केन्द्रीय भूमिकालक बैंकों के इवेंवरों में निवेश राष्ट्रीय हृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से ऋण और प्रग्राम राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ऋण और प्रविश	10,16,66,000
		(क) विकास बैंक को ऋण और प्रग्राम	94,13,84,000
		(ल) विकास बैंक द्वारा आरी किये गये बाहों/इवेंवरों में निवेश	..
		ग्रन्थ आस्तियाँ	506,30,23,000
रुपये	4046,02,20,000	रुपये	4046,02,20,000

*कक्षी, शावधिक जमा और ग्रन्थकालीन प्रतिपूर्तियाँ शामिल हैं।

**राष्ट्रीय हृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि और राष्ट्रीय श्रीधोगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि में से किये गए निवेश शामिल नहीं हैं।

†भारतीय रिकॉर्ड अधिनियम की धारा 17(4)(ग) के अधीन अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को मीयादी बिलों पर प्रग्राम दिये गये 95,07,50,000/- रुपये शामिल हैं।

††राष्ट्रीय हृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि और राष्ट्रीय हृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और प्रविश शामिल नहीं हैं।

@राष्ट्रीय हृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और प्रविश शामिल नहीं हैं, परन्तु राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये ग्रस्थायी ग्रोवरड्राफ्ट शामिल हैं।

दिनांक : 7 जनवरी, 1976

पारा० के० हजारी, उप गवर्नर

[स० का० 10(1)/76-बी०८० १]

ब० व० मीरजस्तानी, अवर सचिव

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

New Delhi, the 9th January, 1976

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 2nd day of January 1976

Issue Department

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	35,54,40,000		Gold Coin and Bullion:		
			(a) Held in India	182,52,56,000	
Notes in circulation	6269,80,51,000		(b) Held outside India		
			Foreign Securities	121,73,97,000	
Total notes issued	6305,34,91,000				
			Total		304,26,53,000
			Rupee Coin		15,67,82,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		5985,40,56,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		..
Total Liabilities.	6305,34,91,000		Total Assets		6305,34,91,000

Dated the 7th day of January 1976

R.K. Hazari Dy. Governor

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India Banking Department as on the 2nd January 1976

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	Notes	35,54,40,000
Reserve Fund	150,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	5,99,000
		Small Coin	4,97,000
		Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	334,00,00,000	(a) Internal	163,53,46,000
		(b) External	
		(c) Government Treasury Bills.	269,81,36,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	140,00,00,000	Balances Held Abroad*	660,48,17,000
		Investments**	787,14,88,000
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	390,00,00,000	Loans and Advances to :—	
		(i) Central Government	
		(ii) State Governments@	121,94,72,000
Deposits:—		Loans and Advances to :—	
(a) Government		(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks†	452,21,20,000
(i) Central Government.	55,27,10,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks††	410,55,63,000
(ii) State Governments	10,11,89,000	(iii) Others	15,46,60,000
(b) Banks.		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	519,20,37,000	(a) Loans and Advances to :—	
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	19,00,33,000	(i) State Governments	69,60,57,000
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	1,67,52,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks	15,97,21,000
(iv) Other Banks	77,68,000	(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks	..
(c) Others	1404,60,11,000	(iv) Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation.	
Bills Payable	168,94,03,000	(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	86,70,00,00
Other Liabilities	847,43,17,000	Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.	10,16,66,000
		Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	94,13,84,000
		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	346,32,31,000
		(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank	
		Other Assets	506,30,23,000
RUPEES	4046,02,20,000	RUPEES	4046,02,20,000

*Includes Cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-term Securities.

**Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

†Includes Rs. 95,07,50,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

††Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 7th day of January 1976.

R.K. HAZARI, Dy. Governor
[No. F.10(1)/76-BO-I]
C.W. MIRCHANDANI, Under Secy.

भारिंज भंगालाय
(मुख्य नियंत्रक, शायात्र-मिर्ति का कार्यालय)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 1976

का०ग्रा० 517.—श्री पोरिट्ट बिरुज लि० अमले, जिला शाहदौल (मध्य प्रदेश) को सामान्य मुद्रा भेज से कागज बनाने के लिए लगाई गई मशीन के लिए अनुमेय फालतू पुजों का आयात करने के लिए 21,11,000 रुपए मात्र का एक लाइसेंस संख्या पी/डी/2197313/सी/एक्स एक्स/50/एच/37-38/पेपर दिनांक 22-3-1974 प्रदान किया गया था।

फर्म ने उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमांशुलक प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमांशुलक प्रयोजन प्रति उन से खो गई है। लाइसेंसधारी द्वारा आगे यह बताया गया है कि लाइसेंस में शेष अप्रयुक्त 20,32,633 रुपए थे। लाइसेंस सीमांशुलक कार्यालय कलकत्ता में पंजीकृत करवाया गया था।

अपने तरफ के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। अधीक्षताधारी संतुष्ट है कि लाइसेंस संख्या पी/डी/2197313 दिनांक 22-3-1974 की मूल सीमांशुलक प्रयोजन प्रति खो गई है और निवेश देता है कि आवेदक को उक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमांशुलक प्रयोजन प्रति जारी की जानी चाहिए। मूल सीमांशुलक प्रयोजन प्रति रद्द की जाती है।

लाइसेंस की सीमांशुलक प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या पेपर/25/4/73-74/भारत एम०-2]

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER IMPORTS
& EXPORTS)
ORDER

New Delhi, the 7th January, 1976

S.O. 517.—M/s. Orient Paper Mills Limited, Amlai, Dist. Shahdol (M.P.) were granted Import Licence No. P/D/2197313/C/XX/50/H/37-38/Paper dated 22-3-1974 under G.C.A. for Rs. 21,11,000 only for import of permissible spare parts of Machinery installed for the manufacture of Paper.

The firm have requested for the issue of duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the above said licence on the ground that the original Customs Purposes Copy has been lost by them. It has been further reported by the licensee that the licence had an un-utilized balance of Rs. 20,32,633 only. The licence was registered with Calcutta Customs.

In support of their contention, the applicants have filed an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the original Customs Purposes Copy of Import Licence No. P/D/2197313 dated 22-3-1974 has been lost and directs that a Duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the said licence should be issued to the applicant. The original Customs Purposes Copy is cancelled.

The Duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the licence is being issued separately.

[No. PAPER/25/4/73-74/RM.II.]

आदेश

का०ग्रा० 518.—सर्वेश्वी पोरिट्टस एंड सेन्सर (एशिया) लि०, नई दिल्ली को यूके० भारत मिशन ब्रैण्ड के अन्तर्गत कच्चे माल एवं स्वीकृत फालतू पुजों के आयात के लिए 2,29,500 रुपये मात्र का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी/डी/2198525/आर/एम एल/51/एच/37-38/पेपर/एम एल-1 दिनांक 13-8-74 स्वीकृत किया गया था।

फर्म ने उक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमांशुलक प्रयोजन प्रति के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमांशुलक प्रयोजन प्रति खो गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। लाइसेंसधारी द्वारा आगे यह बताया गया है कि शेष अप्रयुक्त 1,11,721 रुपए मात्र थे। लाइसेंस बम्बई सीमांशुलक कार्यालय में पंजीकृत करवाया गया था।

अपने तरफ के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। अधीक्षताधारी संतुष्ट है कि आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी/डी/2198525/दिनांक 13-6-74 की मूल सीमांशुलक प्रयोजन प्रति खो गई है और निवेश देता है कि आवेदक की उक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमांशुलक प्रयोजन प्रति जारी की जानी चाहिए। मूल सीमांशुलक प्रयोजन प्रति रद्द की जाती है।

लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमांशुलक प्रयोजन प्रति अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या पेपर/8/2/73-74/भारत एम०-2]

राजिन्द्र सिंह, उप मुख्य नियंत्रक

कृते भुज्य नियंत्रक

ORDER

S.O. 518.—M/s. Porritts & Spencer (Asia) Limited, New Delhi were granted Import Licence No. P/D/2198525/R/ML/H/37-38/Papers/MLI dated 13-6-74 under UK/IM Loan for Rs. 2,29,500 only for import of Raw materials and permissible spare parts.

The firm have requested for the issue of duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the above said licence on the ground that the original Customs Purposes Copy has been lost/misplaced by them. It has been further reported by the licensee that the licence had an unutilized balance of Rs. 1,11,721 only. The licence was registered with Bombay Customs.

In support of their contention, the applicants have filed an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the original Customs Purposes Copy of Import Licence No. P/D/2198525 dated 13-6-74 has been lost and directs that a Duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the said licence should be issued to the applicant. The original Customs Purposes Copy is cancelled.

The Duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the licence is being issued separately.

[No. Paper/8/2/73-74/RM. II]

RAJINDER SINGH, Dy. Chief Controller
for Chief Controller

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 1976

का०ग्रा० 519.—सर्वेश्वी प्रहमदाबाद मैमूक्सरिंग एंड फैलिको प्रिटिंग कम्पनी लि०, प्रानिक बैम्बुर, बम्बई को लाइसेंस से संलग्न भूमि के अनुसार संसाधन रसायनों, और उत्प्रेरकों के सामान्य मुद्रा भेज से आयात के लिए 6,00,000 रुपये मूल्य का एक लाइसेंस संख्या पी/डी/2194734/सी/एक्स एक्स/49/एच/37-38, दिनांक 18-10-73 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमांशुलक निकासी प्रति की अनुलिपि जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमांशुलक निकासी प्रति सीमांशुलक कार्यालय बम्बई में पंजीकृत करने के बाद अस्थानस्थ हो गई है और उस पर कोई भी धनराशि शेष न रहने हुए 6,00,000 रुपये की धनराशि का उपयोग कर लिया गया है।

अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदकों ने एक शपथपत्र दाखिल किया है। प्रधानमंत्री संतुष्ट है कि लाइसेंस संख्या घो/डी/2194734, दिनांक 18-10-73 की मूल सीमांशुलक निकासी प्रति अस्थानस्थ हो गई/बो गई है और निवेदन देता है कि इसकी अनुलिपि प्रति उनको जारी की जानी चाहिए। मूल सीमांशुलक निकासी प्रति रद्द की जाती है। आयात लाइसेंस की सीमांशुलक निकासी प्रति की अनुलिपि ग्रलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या ज्ञानिक 14/2/73-74/प्रार. एम-6/1965]

ए०एन० चटर्जी, उप मुख्य नियंत्रक

ORDER

New Delhi, the 15th January, 1976

S.O. 519.—M/s. Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co. Ltd., Anik Chembur, Bombay-74 were granted Licence No. P/D/2194734/C/XX/49/H/37-38 dt. 18-10-73 for Rs. 6,00,000 under G.C.A. for import of Process Chemicals & Catalysts as per list attached thereto. They have requested for issue of duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the said licence on the ground that original Customs copy has been misplaced by them. It has further been reported by the licensee that the Customs Copy has been misplaced after having been registered with Bombay Customs authority and that same has been utilised for an amount of Rs. 6,00,000 leaving no balance.

In support of their contention, the applicant have filed an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the Original Customs Purposes copy of the licence No. P/D/2194734 dated 18-10-73 has been misplaced/lost and directs that duplicate Customs Purposes copy of the said licence should be issued to them. The original Customs Purposes copy is cancelled. Duplicate Customs Purposes copy of the import licence is being issued separately.

[No. Plastics. 14/2/73-74/RM-6/1965]

A. N. CHATTERJI, Dy. Chief Controller

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय

मई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 1976

S.O. 520.—यह: इस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट और पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रकाशित भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना द्वारा गुजरात राज्य के मेहसाना जिले में तेल क्षेत्र के अध्यन क्षेत्र नं० १८८४ एवं भार्ड से कारी-२५ तक पेट्रोलियम से परिवहन के उपयोग के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित कर दिया है।

और यह: तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने 7-1-75 को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अंडे (1) में निर्दिष्ट प्रक्रिया को पर्यावर्तित कर दिया है।

प्रबंध अतः पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) नियमावधी 1963 के नियम 4 के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी उक्त तारीख को उपर निर्दिष्ट संक्षिया के पर्यावर्तन के लिए एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है।

अनुसूची

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	कांग्रा०	भारत के संक्षिया के संख्या	राज्यमें पर्यावर्तन की प्रक्रिया की तारीख
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन	तेलकी	1568	22-6-74	7-1-75

[संख्या 12016/4/75-एल एल०]

के०बी० देशपांडे,

गुजरात के लिए अधिनियम के अन्वर्तन सक्षम प्राधिकारी

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS Department of petroleum

New Delhi, the 6th January, 1976

S. O. 520.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub section (i) of section 6 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of Petroleum from drill site No. W.H.I. to Kadi-25 in Mehsana oil field in Gujarat State. W.H.I. to Flare Point

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on the 7th January 1975.

Now, therefore, under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Rules 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notified the said date as the date of termination of operation referred to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of operation of Pipeline from D.S.

(1) W.H.I. to Kadi-25
(2) W.H.I. to Flare Point

Name of Ministry	Village	S.O. No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
PETROLEUM TELVI & CHEMICALS	1558	22-6-74	7-1-75	

[No. 12016/4/75-L&L]

K. V. DESHPANDE,
Competent Authority

मई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 1976

S.O. 521.—यह: पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना कांग्रा० नं० 4281 तारीख 4-10-75 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइया जाना शैली के विलोगे के प्रयोग के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आग्रह घोषित कर दिया था।

और यह सक्षम प्राधिकारी के उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के प्रधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट के बी है।

और आगे, यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनियिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, यह: उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनियिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पात्र लाभ विद्याने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाय भारतीय तेल निगम लिंग में सभी संघकों के मुक्त रूप में, इस धोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निर्धारित होगा।

अनुसूची				
तालुका : अनंद	जिला : खेदा	गुजरात : राज्य		
गोव	सर्वेक्षण नं०	तक		
		एव० ए०	कर्म भील	
वासद	876	0-09-14		
	1+2+3			
	878	0-05-10		

[सं० 12017/4/74-एस० एण्ड एस०]

New Delhi, the 7th January, 1976

S. O. 521.—Whereas by a notification of the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Department of Petroleum) S.O. No. 4281 Dated 4-10-75 under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user of the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purposes of laying pipelines;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And further in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE		Gujarat : state		
Taluka : Anand	Dist : Kheda	Survey No.	Extent	
Village			H.	A.
Vasad		876 1+2+3 878	0	09 14 0 05 10

[No. 12017/4/74-L&L]

तई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 1976

का० आ० 522.—यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में झे०एस०-५ से के०-१७० तक एट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाश्च लाभ तेल या प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा विलाई जानी चाहिए।

और यह: यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को विद्याने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनियिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

अब, अब एट्रोलियम पात्रपालन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का प्रार्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

वर्तमान कि उक्त भूमि में हितवहन कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाश्चलालन विद्याने के लिए आवेदन सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मरुरपुरा रोड बड़ोदा-९ की इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आवेदन करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनियिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि व्या थृ चाल्ता है कि उसकी सुनवाई अक्तिशः हो या किसी विधि अवसाधी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची				
राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : गांधीनगर	तालुका : गांधीनगर		
गोव	सर्वेक्षण नं०	हैक्टर	ए.ग्रा०	सेटीयर
			ई	
मरथा	418/1	0	03	90
	421	0	03	30
	420	0	04	50
	422/1	0	27	90

[सं० 12016/20/75-एस० एण्ड एस०-१]

New Delhi, the 8th January, 1976

S.O. 522.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from d.s. K-4 to K-170 in Gujarat State, pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

4. Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Baroda-9

5. And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

For Laying Pipeline from D.S. No. K-4 to K-170

State: Gujarat District: Gandhinagar Taluka: Gandhinagar

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centi-are
Sertha	418/1	0	03	90
	421	0	03	30
	420	0	04	50
	422/1	0	27	90

[No. 12016/20/75-L&L/I]

का० ओ० ५२३।—यह केंद्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में यह एस कलोल-4 से सी टी एफ (के ५५ से के-८० तक) तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृति गैस आयोग द्वारा बिलाई जानी चाहिए।

और यह यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिलाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एट्टेलियम अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अंजित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब, पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अंजेन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उद्धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अंजित करने का अपना आपन एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिलाने के लिए आक्षेप समझ प्राप्तिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृति गैस आयोग, निर्माण और वेखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड बड़ीदा-९ को इस अधिसूचना की सारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने याता हर व्यक्ति थिनिदिष्ट: यह भी रुक्न करेगा कि क्या यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिशः हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की माफतः।

पनुमूली

दो० एस० सं० कालोल-४ से सी०टी० एफ० टक (के-५५ से के-८० तक)
गैस पाइपलाइन बिलाने के लिए

राज्य: गुजरात

जिला: गांधीनगर

तालुका: गांधीनगर

गांव	सर्वेक्षण नं०	हेक्टर	ए. मार	सेंटीगर	₹
सरथा	1375/6	0	01	00	
	1375/1	0	09	28	
	1375/3	0	00	35	
	1374	0	01	60	
	कार्टैन्ड्रेक	0	00	18	
	1388/3	0	00	65	
	1388/2	0	01	65	

	1	2	3	4	5
	1388/1	0	02	10	
	1387	0	01	10	
	1390/2/ची	0	03	63	
	1390/2/उ	0	02	45	
	1394/3	0	00	25	
	1394/1/ची	0	00	40	
	1394/1/उ	0	01	45	
	1395/1	0	04	33	
	1395/2	0	00	25	
	1395/4	0	00	25	
	1395/3	0	04	40	
	1407	0	05	15	
	1405/1	0	02	02	
	1405/2	0	00	75	
	कार्टैन्ड्रेक	0	00	25	
	1268/1	0	00	95	
	1269/1/2	0	03	55	
	1270/2	0	00	70	
	1262/3	0	01	80	
	1262/2	0	02	45	
	1261	0	02	35	
	1260	0	04	40	
	कार्टैन्ड्रेक	0	00	35	
	1215	0	02	20	

[सं० 12016/20/75-एस० एण्ड एल०/2]

S. O. ५२३।—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from d.s. Ka 101-4 to C.T.F. (from K-55 to K-80) in Gujarat State, pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines it is necessary to acquire the Right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Baroda-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

For Laying Gas Pipeline from D.S. No. Kalol-4 to CTF (From K-55 to K-80).

State : Gujarat District : Gandhinagar Taluka : Gandhinagar.

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centi-are
Sertha	1375/6	0	01	00
	1375/1	0	09	28
	1375/3	0	00	35
	1374	0	01	60
	कार्टैन्ड्रेक	0	00	18
	1388/3	0	00	65
	1388/2	0	01	65

1	2	3	4	5
	Cart-track	0	00	18
1388/3		0	00	65
1388/2		0	01	65
1388/1		0	02	10
1387		0	01	10
1390/2/B		0	03	63
1390/2/A		0	02	45
1394/3		0	00	25
1394/1/B		0	00	40
1394/1/A		0	01	45
1395/1		0	04	33
1395/2		0	00	25
1395/4		0	00	25
1395/3		0	04	40
1407		0	05	15
1405/1		0	02	02
1405/2		0	00	75
Cart-Track		0	00	25
1268/1		0	00	95
1269/1/2		0	03	55
1270/2		0	00	70
1262/3		0	01	80
1262/2		0	02	45
1261		0	02	35
1260		0	04	40
Cart-Track		0	00	35
1215		0	02	20

[No. 12016/20/75-L&L/II]

कानून 524.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में सनन्द 10 के जी० एस० एस० घाई० पी० तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिलाई जानी चाहिए।

और यह यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिलाने के प्रयोगन के लिए एतद्पावद भन्नसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार प्रदित्त करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब, पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा प्रोत्तित किया है।

बताते हुए कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के भीतर पाइपलाइन बिलाने के लिए आक्षेप समझ प्राप्तिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निमाण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकार्युग रोड बड़ीवा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कर सकता है कि क्या वह आहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

भन्नसूची

जी० एस० स० सनन्द-10 से जी० जी० एस० एस० घाई० पी० तक पाइपलाइन बिलाने के लिये।

राज्य: गुजरात	जिला: मेहसाना	तालुका: कारी
गांव	संख्या	संख्या
थोल	1425	1 35 98

[स० 12016/7/75-एल एण्ड एस-1]

S.O. 524.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from d.s. Sanand-10 to G.G.S-SIP in Gujarat State, pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines it is necessary to acquire the RIGHT OF USER in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Baroda-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

For laying Pipeline from D.S. No. Sanand-10 to GGS-SIP
State : Gujarat District : Mehsana Taluka : Kadi

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Acre	Centiare
Thol	1423	1	35	98

[12016/7/75-L&L/I]

कानून 525.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी० एस० कारी-22 से कारी-4 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिलाई जानी चाहिए।

और यह यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिलाने के प्रयोगन के लिए एतद्पावद भन्नसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार प्रदित्त करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब, पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा प्रोत्तित किया है।

बताते हुए कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के भीतर पाइपलाइन बिलाने के लिए आक्षेप समझ प्राप्तिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निमाण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकार्युग रोड बड़ीवा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कर सकता है कि क्या वह आहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

भनुसूची

कुमा सं. 79, 62 से जी जी एस व सी टी एक कादी तक आर और यू का अर्जन।

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : मेहसाना	तालुका : कादी		
गांव	सर्वेक्षण	हेक्टर	ए. आर	सेंटीयर
चलासन	93	0	02	00
	69	0	09	50
	65	0	22	50
	64	0	15	75
	59/1	0	03	50
	60	0	03	50
	54	0	15	75
	53	0	27	50
	25	0	19	00
	42	0	02	00
	64/1	0	08	75
	64/2	0	07	00

[सं. 12016/7/75-एल० एण्ड एल०/2]

S.O. 525.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from d.s. Kadi 22 to Kadi-4 in Gujarat State, pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire, the Right of User therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Baroda-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Acquisition of R.O.U. from well No. 79,62 to GGS-CUM-CTF Kadi.

State : Gujarat	District : Mehsana	Taluka : Kadi		
Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centi- tiare
Chalasan	93	0	02	00
	69	0	09	50
	65	0	22	50
	64	0	15	75
	59/1	0	03	50
	60	0	03	50
	54	0	15	75
	53	0	27	50
	25	0	19	00
	42	0	02	00
	64/1	0	08	75
	64/2	0	07	00

[No. 12016/7/75-L&L/II]

कालांत्र 526.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि सोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी०एस० 79, 62 से जी जी एस व सी टी एक कादी तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिकाई जानी चाहिए।

द्वितीय यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी वाइनों को बिलाने के प्रयोग के लिए एटद्यावद्ध भनुसूची में अंजित भूमि में उपयोग का प्रधिकार अंजित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः यदि पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के प्रधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का प्रधिकार अंजित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

मर्गते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिलाने के लिए आक्षेप समझ प्राप्तिकारी, तेस तथा आकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और वेष्यभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

द्वितीय ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिविष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिशः हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

भनुसूची

कादी-22 से कादी-4 तक पाइपलाइन

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : मेहसाना	तालुका : कादी		
गांव	सर्वेक्षण नं०	हेक्टर	ए. आर	सेंटीयर
भलासन	113/1	0	08	94
	125	0	00	50
	126	0	05	12
कादी	60/3	0	08	17
	60/पी	0	09	88
	59	0	20	99
	47	0	05	00
	28	0	07	56
	29	0	05	75
	31	0	05	12
	32	0	04	88
	38	0	02	56
	37	0	06	35
	35	0	05	50
	36	0	15	52
	17/3/पी	0	05	85
	17/3	0	02	82
	बी पी कार्ट	0	02	20
	ट्रैक	15	0	13
	14	0	01	50
	13	0	03	66

[सं. 12016/7/75-एल० एण्ड एल०-3]

टी० पी० सुनहमनियन, अबर सचिव

S. O. 526.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from d.s. 79,62 to G.G.S. Com C.I.F. Kadi in Gujarat State, pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines it is necessary to acquire the Right of Use in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of Use in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of Use therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Baroda-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Kadi-22 to Kadi-4

State : Gujarat	District : Mehsana	Taluka : Kadi			
Village	Survey No.	Hec- tare	Are Centi- tiare		
Aldasan	113/1	0	08	94	
	125	0	00	50	
	126	0	05	12	
Kadi	60/3	0	08	17	
	60/P	0	09	88	
	59	0	20	99	
	47	0	05	00	
	28	0	07	56	
	29	0	05	75	
	31	0	05	12	
	32	0	04	88	
	38	0	02	56	
	37	0	06	35	
	35	0	05	50	
	36	0	15	52	
	17/3/P	0	05	85	
	17/3	0	02	82	
	V.P. Cart Track	0	02	20	
	15	0	13	06	
	14	0	01	50	
	13	0	03	66	

[No. 12016/7/75-L&L/III]

T.P. SUBRAHMANYAN, Under Secy.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 1 जनवरी, 1976

का० आ० 527.—केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना (इलाहाबाद) नियमाली, 1969 के नियम 1 की धारा (3) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त नियमाली को इलाहाबाद के निम्नलिखित भेजने में भी पहली जनवरी, 1976 से लागू करती है, व्रथात् :—

कसारी मसारी, मादरीपुर, अकबरपुर, मनोहरपुर, कुंडायपुर, भक्तना, भोलाका पुर्वी, रमण का पुर्वी, खड़िया, तार बाग कदम,

रसूलपुर, धूमन गंज, जैन्तपुर, हरवाड़ा तथा हरवाड़ा तक जी० दी० रोड के उत्तर और वक्षिण में स्थित अन्य इलाके।

[स० एस० 11012/5/75-क०स०स्वा०मो०]

प्रेम नाथ साधु, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING

ORDER

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 1st January, 1976

S.O. 527.—In pursuance of clause (3) of rule 1 of the Central Government Health Scheme (Allahabad) Rules, 1969, the Central Government hereby extends the said rules to the following areas in Allahabad with effect from the first January, 1976, namely :—

Kasari Masari, Madripur, Akbarpur, Manoharpur Kundhalpur, Bhaktana, Bholia Ka Purwa, Raman Ka Purwa, Kharia, Tar Bagh Quadam, Rasulpur, Dhuman Ganj, Jaintipur, Harwara and other localities on the North and South of G T. Road upto Harwara.

[No. S. 11012/5/75-CGHS]

P. N. SADHOO, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 1976

का० आ० 528.—प्रदिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली द्वारा अलाये जा रहे पाठ्यक्रमों से संबंधित सभी पूर्ण नोटिसों तथा अधिकारी-सूचनाओं के अधिक्रम में आम जनता की सूचनार्थी एतद्वारा यह अधिकारी-सूचित किया जाता है कि उक्त संस्थान वे पाठ्यक्रम चला रही हैं जिनके पूर्ण होने पर निम्नलिखित डिप्लोमा तथा डिप्लोमा प्रदान किये जाते हैं :—

- (क) मेडिकल डिप्लोमा तथा डिप्लोमा डिप्लोमा
 - 1. एम०डी० (विसंज्ञाशास्त्र)
 - 2. एम०डी० (जैव रसायन)
 - 3. एम०डी० (जैवभौतिकी)
 - 4. एम०डी० (त्वचा विज्ञान तथा रतिरोग विज्ञान)
 - 5. एम०डी० (स्नाय विकित्सा)
 - 6. एम०डी० (ओषधि)
 - 7. एम०डी० (सूक्ष्मजीवविज्ञान)
 - 8. एम०डी० (प्रसूति एवं स्त्रीरोग विज्ञान)
 - 9. एम०डी० (नेत्रविज्ञान)
 - 10. एम०डी० (बालरोग विकित्सा)
 - 11. एम०डी० (मनश्चिकित्सा)
 - 12. एम०डी० (निरोध एवं सामाजिक आयुर्विज्ञान)
 - 13. एम०डी० (विष्फलविज्ञान)
 - 14. एम०डी० (भेषजगृण विज्ञान)
 - 15. एम०डी० (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान)
 - 16. एम०डी० (विकरण विकित्सा)
 - 17. एम०डी० (विकरण-निवान)
 - 18. एम०एस० (शरीर रक्षना विज्ञान)
 - 19. एम०एस० (कण नासा कण्ठ विज्ञान)
 - 20. एम०एस० (सर्जरी)
 - 21. एम०एस० (किललांग विकित्सा)
 - 22. एम०सी०-एच० (थ्योरो सर्जरी)
 - 23. एम०सी०-एच० (मूत्र विज्ञान)
 - 24. एम०सी०-एच० (हृद-वक्ष-वाहिका सर्जरी)
 - 25. एम०सी०-एच० (बालरोग सर्जरी)

26. डी०एम० (तकिका विज्ञान)
27. डी०एम० (लृदयरोग विज्ञान)
28. डी०एम० (जठरान्तररोग विज्ञान)
- 29.* पी०-एच०-डी० (शरीर रचना विज्ञान)
- 30.* पी०-एच०-डी० (जैव रसायन)
- 31.* पी०-एच०-डी० (जैव भौतिकी)
- 32.* पी०-एच०-डी० (सूक्ष्म जीव विज्ञान)
- 33.* पी०-एच०-डी० (रोग विज्ञान)
- 34.* पी०-एच०-डी० (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान)
- 35.* पी०-एच०-डी० (भेषजगुण विज्ञान)
- 36.* पी०-एच०-डी० (प्रजनन जीव विज्ञान)
- 37.* पी०-एच०-डी० (प्रायोगिक आयुर्विज्ञान) सभी वर्सीनियरी विषयों में
- 38.* पी०-एच०-डी० (बायोमेडिकल इंजीनियरिंग)
- 39.* मास्टर आव हास्पिटल एड्निट्रिशन (एम०एच०ए०)

टिप्पणी:—“यह चिन्ह निर्विष्ट करता है कि ये मेडिकल डिप्रिया मानी जाती हैं यथाते कि ये उन व्यक्तियों को प्रवाना की जांच जिनके पास भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के अन्तर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा श्रहता हो।

(ख) नान-मेडिकल डिप्रिया तथा डिप्लोमा
डिप्रिया

1. एम०एस०-सी० (जैव रसायन)
2. एम०एस०-सी० (जैव भौतिकी)
3. एम०एस०-सी० (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान)
4. एम०एस०-सी० (सूक्ष्म जीव विज्ञान)
5. एम०एस०-सी० (भेषजगुण विज्ञान)
6. एम०एस०-सी० (औषध परीक्षण)
7. एम०एस०-सी० (शरीर रचना विज्ञान)
8. बी०-एस०-सी० (आनस) भौतिक चिकित्सा
9. बी०-एस०-सी० (आनस) व्यावसायिक चिकित्सा
10. बी०-एस०-सी० (आनस) चिकित्सा प्रयोगशाला तकनीकी
11. बी०-एस०-सी० (उपचर्यों) (पोर्ट सार्टिफिकेट)

डिप्लोमा

12. चिकित्सा प्रयोगशाला तकनीकी में डिप्लोमा
13. इलेक्ट्रोनिक इनोवेशन में डिप्लोमा
14. भौतिक चिकित्सा में डिप्लोमा
15. विकिरण चिकित्सा में डिप्लोमा
16. अध्यात्मिति में डिप्लोमा
17. धूष्टिद्विति में डिप्लोमा
18. आर्थोटिक्स में डिप्लोमा।

2. सभी व्यक्तियों के सूचनार्थ यह भी अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि अधिकल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 25) की धारा 23 के अनुसार उक्त संस्थान द्वारा ही जाने वाली डिप्रिया तथा डिप्लोमा, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनों के लिए मान्य चिकित्सा श्रहतार्थ होंगी तथा ये उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में सम्मिलित की गई समझी जायेगी।

[सं० शी० 11016/24/72-एम०पी०टी०]

बी०क०० अग्रिहोक्ती, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th January, 1976

S.O. 528.—In supersession of all previous notices and notifications relating to the courses conducted by the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, it is hereby notified for the information of the general public that the said Institute has been conducting courses leading to the award of the following degrees and diplomas :—

(a) MEDICAL DEGREES AND DIPLOMA
DEGREES

1. M.D. (Anaesthesiology)
2. M.D. (Biochemistry)
3. M.D. (Biophysics)
4. M.D. (Dermatology and Venereology)
5. M.D. (Forensic Medicine)
6. M.D. (Medicine)
7. M.D. (Microbiology)
8. M.D. (Obstetrics & Gynaecology)
9. M.D. (Ophthalmology)
10. M.D. (Paediatrics)
11. M.D. (Psychiatry)
12. M.D. (Preventive & Social Medicine)
13. M.D. (Pathology)
14. M.D. (Pharmacology)
15. M.D. (Physiology)
16. M.D. (Radio-Therapy)
17. M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis)
18. M.S. (Anatomy)
19. M.S. (Otorhinolaryngology)
20. M.S. (Surgery)
21. M.S. (Orthopaedics)
22. M. Ch. (Neuro-Surgery)
23. M. Ch. (Urology)
24. M. Ch. (Cardio-Thoracic & Vascular Surgery)
25. M. Ch. (Paediatric-Surgery)
26. D.M. (Neurology)
27. D. M. (Cardiology)
28. D.M. (Gastroenterology)
29. *Ph. D. (Anatomy)
30. *Ph. D. (Biochemistry)
31. *Ph. D. (Biophysics)
32. *Ph. D. (Microbiology)
33. *Ph. D. (Pathology)
34. *Ph. D. (Physiology)
35. *Ph. D. (Pharmacology)
36. *Ph. D. (Reproductive Biology)
37. *Ph. D. (Experimental Medicine) in all Clinical subjects
38. *Ph. D. (Bio-medical Engineering)
39. *Master of Hospital Administration (M.H.A.)

Note—“*” indicates that these are treated as medical degrees, provided these are awarded to the persons holding a recognised medical qualification under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956).

(b) NON-MEDICAL DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS
DEGREES

1. M.Sc. (Biochemistry)
2. M.Sc. (Biophysics)
3. M.Sc. (Physiology)
4. M.Sc. (Microbiology)
5. M.Sc. (Pharmacology)
6. M.Sc. (Drug Assay)
7. M.Sc. (Anatomy)
8. B.Sc. (Hons) Physiotherapy
9. B.Sc. (Hons) Occupational Therapy
10. B.Sc. (Hons) Medical Laboratory Technology

11. B.Sc. Nursing (Post-Certificate).

DIPLOMAS

12. Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology
13. Diploma in Electronic Techniques
14. Diploma in Physiotherapy.
15. Diploma in Radiotherapy
16. Diploma in Audiometry
17. Diploma in Optometry
18. Diploma in Orthoptics

2. It is also notified for general information that in accordance with section 23 of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956 (25 of 1956), the medical degrees and diplomas granted by the said Institute shall be recognised medical qualifications for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) and shall be deemed to be included in the First Schedule to that Act.

[V. 11016/24/72-MPT]

V. K. AGNIHOTRI, Under Secy.

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय

(परिवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 1976

का०प्रा० ५२९.—कलकत्ता डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1970 में संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का एक प्राप्त, डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) प्रधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा प्रवेशित भारत सरकार के नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना संक्रान्त १९४४ तारीख १९ मार्च, १९७५ के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग २, खंड ३, उपखंड (ii) तारीख २९ मार्च, १९७५ पृष्ठ १३४०-४१ पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से प्राप्त और सुमाव मार्गे गए थे, जिनकी उम्रे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है।

और उक्त राजपत्र १४ प्रतैत, १९७५ की जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था:

और केंद्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्राप्त वाक्य की वाक्यता प्राप्त प्राप्तियों और सुमावों पर विचार कर लिया है;

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, कलकत्ता डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1970 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अश्विनः—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ:—(1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम कलकत्ता डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1976 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख की प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. कलकत्ता डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1970 में:—

(1) खंड ६ के प्रथम परखनुक में, "एक हजार रुपए और इससे अधिक", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार वी सौ पचास रुपए और इससे अधिक", शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(2) खंड १० के उपखंड (1) के मद (अ) में, "प्राठ सौ रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(3) खंड २ के मद (अ) में, "पांच सौ पचास रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "वात सौ पचास रुपए" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(4) खंड १२ के मद ज (4) में:—

(क) "पांच सौ रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "पांच सौ पचास रुपये" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(ख) परखनुक में, "पांच सौ रुपये", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "पांच सौ पचास रुपए", शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[मा० एम०-७००२५/१/७४-पृष्ठ द्वी/एम०८००(i)]

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 12th January, 1976

S.O. 529.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1970 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at pages 1340-41 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 29th March, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 984, dated the 19th March, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on 14th April, 1975;

And whereas objections and suggestions received from the public on the said draft have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1970, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1976.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme—1970,—

(i) in the first proviso to clause 6, for the words "rupees one thousand and above", the words "rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty and above" shall be substituted;

(ii) in item (j) of sub-clause (1) of clause 10, for the words "rupees eight hundred", the words "rupees one thousand" shall be substituted;

(iii) in item (f) of clause 11, for the words "five hundred and seventy five rupees" the words "rupees seven hundred and fifty" shall be substituted;

(iv) in item (h) (iv) of clause 12,—

(a) for the words "rupees five hundred" the words "rupees five hundred and seventy five" shall be substituted;

(b) in the proviso for the words "rupees five hundred" the words "rupees five hundred and seventy five" shall be substituted.

[No. S-70025/1/74-P&D/LD-(i)]

का०प्रा० ५३०.—कलकत्ता छीलन और रंगरोगन कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1970 में संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का एक प्राप्त, डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) प्रधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा प्रवेशित भारत सरकार के नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन

पक्ष) की अधिसूचना संख्या 985 तारीख 19 मार्च, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उपर्यंत (ii) तारीख 29 मार्च, 1975 पृष्ठ 1341 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आक्षेप और सुझाव मांगे गये थे, जिनकी उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है।

और उक्त राजपत्र 14 अप्रैल, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और केंद्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रारूप की बाबत प्राप्त आक्षेपों और सुझावों पर विचार कर लिया है;

ग्रन्ति, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, कलकत्ता छीलन और रंगरोगन कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन)–स्कीम, 1970 में और संशोधन करते के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ:—(1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम कलकत्ता छीलन और रंगरोगन कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) संशोधन स्कीम, 1976 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी ?

2. कलकत्ता छीलन और रंगरोगन कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1970 में:—

(1) खंड 6 के प्रथम परल्टुक में, "एक हजार रुपए और हमसे अधिक" शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार दो सौ पचास रुपये और हस्ते अधिक" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(2) खंड 10 के उपर्यंत (i) के मद (ज) में, "ग्राम सौ रुपये", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार रुपये", शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(3) खंड ii के मद (च) में, "पांच सौ पचहत्तर रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "सात सौ पचहत्तर रुपये", शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(4) खंड 12 के मद (4) में:—

(क) "पांच सौ रुपये," शब्दों के स्थान पर, "पांच सौ पचहत्तर रुपये," शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(ख) परल्टुक में "पांच सौ रुपये," शब्दों के स्थान पर, "पांच सौ पचहत्तर रुपये," शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[मं० एग० 70025/1/74-I-पी एंड डी/एल डी (ii)]

S.O. 530.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Calcutta Chipping and Painting Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1970 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at page 1341 of the Gazette of India, Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 29th March, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 985, dated the 19th March, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 14th April, 1975;

And whereas objections and suggestions received from the public on the said draft have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Calcutta Chipping and Painting Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1970, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Calcutta Chipping and Painting Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1976.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Calcutta Chipping and Painting Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1970,—

(i) in the first proviso to clause 6, for the words "rupees one thousand and above", the words "rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty and above" shall be substituted;

(ii) in item (j) of sub-clause (1) of clause 10, for the words "rupees eight hundred", the words "rupees one thousand" shall be substituted;

(iii) in item (f) of clause 11, for the words "five hundred and seventy five rupees" the words "rupees seven hundred and fifty" shall be substituted;

(iv) in item (h) (iv) of clause 12—

(a) for the words "rupees five hundred," the words "rupees five hundred and seventy five" shall be substituted;

(b) in the proviso for the words "rupees five hundred" the words "rupees five hundred and seventy five" shall be substituted.

[No. S-70025/1/74-I-P&D/LD-(ii)]

का० ग्रा० 531.—कलकत्ता डाक लिपिकार्य और पर्यवेक्षी कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1970 में संशोधन करते के लिए स्कीम का एक प्रारूप, डॉक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा यथा अधिकारी भारत सरकार के नीवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना संख्या का०ग्रा० 985 तारीख 19 मार्च, 1975 के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उपर्यंत (ii) तारीख 29 मार्च 1975 पृष्ठ 1341-42 पर प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें उक्त अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आक्षेप और सुझाव मांगे गए थे, जिनका उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है।

और उक्त राजपत्र 14 अप्रैल, 1975 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और केंद्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रारूप की बाबत प्राप्त आक्षेपों और सुझावों पर विचार कर लिया है;

ग्रन्ति, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा

(1) द्वारा प्रदत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, कलकत्ता डाक लिपिकार्य और पर्यवेक्षी कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1970 में और संशोधन करते के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ:—(1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम कलकत्ता डाक लिपिकार्य और पर्यवेक्षी कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1975 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. कलकत्ता डाक लिपिकार्य और पर्यवेक्षी कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1970 में:—

(i) खंड 5 के उपर्यंत (4) के प्रथम परल्टुक में, "एक हजार से अधिक रुपए", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार दो सौ पचास रुपये और हस्ते अधिक हो" शब्द रखे जाएंगे;

(ii) खंड 9 के उपर्यंत (1)(ज) में, "ग्राम सौ रुपये", शब्दों के स्थान पर, "एक हजार रुपये", शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[गा०ग्र० 70025/1/74-II-पी०एंड डी०एल०डी०(ii)]

र्दी० शक्तरामिगम, अव० सचिव

S.O. 531.—Whereas certain draft scheme to amend the Calcutta Dock Clerical and Supervisory Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1970 was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948) at pages 1341-42 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated the 29th March, 1975 under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 986 dated the 19th March, 1975 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 14th April, 1975;

And whereas objections and suggestions received from the public on the said draft have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme further to amend the Calcutta Dock Clerical and Supervisory Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1970, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Scheme may be called the Calcutta Dock Clerical and Supervisory Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1976.

2. It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Calcutta Dock Clerical and Supervisory Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1970,—

- in the first proviso to sub-clause (4) of clause 5, for the words "above rupees one thousand" the words "rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty and above" shall be substituted;
- in item (h) of sub-clause (1) of clause 9, for the words "rupees eight hundred", the words "rupees one thousand" shall be substituted.

[No. S-70023/1/74-II-P&D/LD-(ii)]

V. SANKARALINGAM, Under Secy.

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय

(कोयला विभाग)

मई विली, 12 नवम्बर, 1975

का०ग्रा० 532.—कोयला वाले भोल (अर्जित और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के प्रधीन, भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (कोयला विभाग) की प्रधिसूचना सं० का०ग्रा० 1549, तारीख 6 मई, 1975 द्वारा, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से उपावद अनुसूची में विनियिष्ट परिक्षेत्र में 785.00 एकड़ (लगभग) या 317.67 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) भूमियों में कोयले के लिए पूर्वोक्त करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त भूमियों में से कोयला अधिप्राप्य है,

अतः, अब, कोयला वाले भोल (अर्जित और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, इससे उपावद अनुसूची में वर्णित 735.00 एकड़ (लगभग) या 317.67 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) की भूमियों को अर्जित करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है।

2. इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले भोल के रेखांकों का निरीक्षण कलकट्टर, इंकानल (उड़ीसा) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक कार्यालय, 1, कार्डिसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता में या राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम

लिमिटेड (राजस्व अनुभाग) कार्यालय, दरभंगा हाउस रोडी, बिहार में किया जा सकता।

3. कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, कार्डिसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अधिनियम के अधीन सक्षम प्राप्तिकारी के हृष्य में नियुक्त किया गया है।

प्रनुसूची
दामोदरपुर खंड,
तलचर कोयला क्षेत्र,
उड़ीसा

डॉ स० रा०/३२/७५—
तारीख ४-४-७५

(जिसमें अर्जित की जाने वाली भूमियों विवर की गई है)

सभी अधिकार

क्रम	ग्राम	पुलिस धाना	उपखंड	जिला धोल	टिप्पणियां
1.	दामोदरपुर	कोलियरी	तलचर	इंकानल	पूर्ण
		(अल्हादनगर)			
2.	मधुपुर	"	"	"	भाग
		(अल्हादनगर)			
3.	हेमामूल	"	"	"	"
4.	चांदपुर	"	"	"	"
5.	पूर्णिया	"	"	"	"
6.	बालंदा	"	"	"	"
7.	नम्बतपुर	"	"	"	"

कुल धोल 785.00 एकड़ (लगभग)
या: 317.67 हेक्टेयर (लगभग)

दामोदरपुर (अल्हादनगर) ग्राम में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लाट सं०— 1 से 78, 106, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 136, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 161, 162, 166 और 167.

मधुपुर (अल्हादनगर) ग्राम में अर्जित की जाने वाले प्लाट सं०— 79 (पी), 81(पी), 82(पी), 131(पी), 133, 137(पी).

हेमामूल ग्राम में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लाट सं०— 437(पी), 445(पी), 3554(पी), 3581(पी), 3684(पी), 3688(पी), 3719(पी), 3783(पी), 3805(पी), 3911(पी), 3834(पी) और 3961.

चांदपुर ग्राम में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लाट सं०— (1पी), 2(पी), 3, 4(पी), 22(पी), 23(पी), 35(पी), 36(पी), 37 से 61, 62(पी), 64(पी), 75, 76(पी), और 77 (पी).

पूर्णिया ग्राम में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लाट सं०— 1, 2, 3, 4, 6(पी), 9(पी), 10(पी), 11(पी), 18(पी), 19(पी), 20 से 39, 40(पी), 41(पी), 42(पी), और 120(पी).

बालंदा ग्राम में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लाट सं०— 230(पी) और 264(पी)

नखतपुर ग्राम में अंजित चिंग जाने वाले प्लाट सं० :— १ से ११०, १११ (पी), ११२(पी), ११५(पी), ११६, ११७, ११८, ११९, १२०, १२१ (पी), १२२(पी), १२३, १२४, १२५, १२६(पी), १२७(पी), १२८ (पी), १२९ से १३९, १४०(पी), १४१, १४२(पी), १४३(पी), १४४(पी), १५१(पी), १५५(पी), १५७ से १७०।

सीमा वर्णन

ए-वी—लाहन, मधुपुर (अल्हादनगर) और राकास, दामोदरपुर (अल्हादनगर), और राकास, वारोदरपुर (अल्हादनगर) और अनन्तप्रेरीन, दामोदरपुर (अल्हादनगर) और लक्ष्मणपुर ग्रामों की आंशिक सामान्य सीमा तथा नखतपुर और लक्ष्मणपुर ग्रामों की आंशिक सामान्य सीमा के माथ-साथ जाती है।

बी-डी—लाहन, मधुपुर ग्राम के प्लाट सं० १११, ११२, ११५, १२१, १२२, १२६, १२७, १२८ और १४० से होकर तथा बालंदा ग्राम की (जो कोयले वाले झेव (अर्जन और विकास) प्रधनियम, १९५७ (१९५७ का २०) की धारा ९(१) के अधीन अंजित जगन्नाथपुर खंड (उत्तर बालंदा) के साथ सामान्य सीमा बनाता है) प्लाट सं० २६४ से २३० ते होकर जाती है।

सी-डी—लाहन, बालंदा ग्राम (जो कोयला वाले झेव (अर्जन और विकास) प्रधनियम, १९५७ की धारा ९(१) के अधीन अंजित दक्षिण बालंदा कोलियरी के साथ सामान्य सीमा बनाता है) के प्लाट सं० २३० की आंशिक दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है।

डी-ई—लाहन बालंदा ग्राम के प्लाट संख्या २३०, २६४ से हो कर, नखतपुर ग्राम के प्लाट सं० १४०, १५५, १५४, १४२, १४३ और १४४ से होकर, पूर्णिया ग्राम के प्लाट संख्या ४०, १४१, ४२, १९, १८, १११, ९, ६ और १२० से होकर, चांदपुर ग्राम के प्लाट सं० ७७, ७६, ६२, ६४, ३५, ३६, २३, २२, ४, २ और १ से होकर हैमामूल ग्राम के प्लाट सं० ४४५, ३५८१, ३६९८, ३५८१, ४४५, ३७१९, ३५५४, ४३७, ३६४४ और ४३७ से होकर जाती है।

इ-ए—लाइन हैमामूल ग्राम के प्लाट सं० ४३७, ३६४४, ४४५, ३७८७, ४४५, ३९३४, ३९११, और ४४५ से होकर, मधुपुर (अल्हादनगर) के प्लाट सं० ८२, ८१, १३१, १३७, और ७९ से होकर जाती है और आरंभ बिन्दु 'ए' पर तिकती है।

[सं० २/७/७१ सी ३/सीईए]

MINISTRY OF ENERGY
Department of Coal

New Delhi, the 12th November, 1975

S. O. 532.— Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal) No. S.O. 1549 dated the 6th May, 1975, under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government gave notice of its intention to prospect for Coal in 785.00 acres (approximately) or 317.67 hect acres (approximately) of the lands in the localities specified in the Schedule annexed to that notification;

And Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that coal is obtainable in the said lands;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to acquire the lands measuring 785.00 acres (approximately) or 317.67 Hectares (approximately) described in the Schedule hereto annexed.

2. The plans of the areas covered by this notification may be inspected in the Office of the Collector, Dhenkral (Orissa) or in the Office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta or in the Office of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited (Revenue Section) Darbhanga House, Patna, Bihar.

3. The Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, has been appointed by the Central Government as the competent authority under the Act.

SECHEDULE
Damodarpur Block Talcher Coalfield Orissa

Drg. No. Rev/32/75

Dated 8-8-75

(Showing lands to be acquired)

All Rights

Sl. No.	Village	Police Station	Sub Division	District Area	Remarks
1.	Damodarpur (Alhadnagar)	Colliery	Talcher	Dhenkral	Full
2.	Madhupur (Alhadnagar)	"	"	"	Part
3.	Hensamul	"	"	"	"
4.	Chandpur	"	"	"	"
5.	Purnia	"	"	"	"
6.	Balandia	"	"	"	"
7.	Nakhatrapur	"	"	"	"

Total area :—785.00 acres (approximately)

or :—317.67 hectares (approximately)

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Damodarpur (Alhadnagar) :— 1 to 78, 106, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 136, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 161, 162, 166 & 167.

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Madhupur (Alhadnagar) :— 79(P), 81(P), 82(P), 131(P), 133, 137(P).

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Hensamul :— 437(P), 445(P), 3554(P), 3581(P), 3684(P), 3688(P), 3719(P), 3783(P), 3805, 3911(P), 3934(P), & 3961.

Plot number to be acquired in village Chandpur :— 1(P), 2(P), 3, 4(P), 22(P), 23(P), 35(P), 36(P), 37 to 61, 62(P), 64(P), 75, 76(P), & 77(P).

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Purnia :— 1, 2, 3, 4, 6(P), 9(P), 10(P), 11(P), 18(P), 19(P), 20 to 39, 40(P), 41(P), 42(P) & 120(P).

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Balandia :— 230(P) & 264(P).

Plot numbers to be acquired in village Nakhatrapur :— 1 to 10, 111(P), 112(P), 115(P), 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121(P), 122(P), 123, 124, 125, 126(P), 127(P), 128(P), 129 to 139, 140(P), 141, 142(P), 143(P), 144(P), 154(P), 155(P), 157 to 170.

Boundary Description

A-B line passes along the part common boundary of villages Madhupur (Alhadnagar) & Rakas, Damodarpur (Alhadnagar) & Rakas, Damodarpur (Alhadnagar) & Ananprerene, Damodarpur (Alhadnagar), & Lachhamanpur, and part common boundary of villages Nakhatrapur & Lachhamanpur.

B-C line passes through plot numbers 111, 112, 115, 121, 122, 126, 127, 128 & 140 of village Nakhatrapur and through plot numbers 264 & 230 of village Balandia (which forms common boundary with Jagannathpore Block (North Balandia) acquired u/s 9(1) of C.B.A. (A&D) Act, 1957).

C-D line passes along the part Southern boundary of Road plot number 230 of village Balandia (which forms part common boundary with South Balandia Colliery acquired u/s 9(1) of Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957).

D-E line passes through plot numbers 230, 264 of village Balandia, through plot numbers 140, 155, 154, 142, 143 & 144 of village Nakhatrapur, through plot numbers 40, 41, 42, 19, 18, 11, 10, 9, 6, & 120 of village Purnia, through plot numbers 77, 76, 62, 64, 35, 36, 23, 22, 4, 2 & 1 of village Chandpur, through plot numbers 445, 3581,

3688, 3581, 445, 3719, 3554, 437, 3684 & 437 of village Hensamul.

E-A line passes through plot numbers 437, 3684, 445, 3783, 445, 3934, 3911, & 445 of village Hensamul, through plot numbers 82, 81, 131, 137 & 79 of village Madhupur (Alhadnagar) and meets at starting point 'A'.

[No. 2/7/71-C3/CEL]

नई दिल्ली, 7 जनवरी, 1976

का० आ० 533.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इसमें उपग्रह अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमियों से कोयला अधिग्राप्त किए जाने की संभावना है;

अतः, यह, कोयला जाने क्षेत्र (प्रजेन और विकास) प्रधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 4 की उपशारा (1) द्वाय प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उनमें कोयले का पूर्वेक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है।

इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाली भूमि में हितोबद्ध सभी व्यक्ति उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उपशारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट सभी मानविक चार्ट और अन्य दस्तावेजें, इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से नव्वे दिन के भीतर राजस्व अधिकारी राज्यीय कोयला विकास निगम लिमिटेड दरमांगा हाउस रांची को परिवेत कर देंगे।

अनुसूची

धोबीडीह आतस्ती व्याक

पिर डीह कोयला जाने क्षेत्र, विहार

रेखाचित्र सं० ए 25/75/सारीख 24-7-75
(पूर्वेक्षण के लिए अधिसूचित भूमि है)

उपव्याक 1

क्रम	प्राम	थाना	थाना सं०	जिला	टिप्पणी
1.	मुख्यपिटोमई	गिरिडीह	192	गिरिडीह	आंशिक
	पिपरतांर				
2.	धोबीडीह	"	193	"	"

कुल क्षेत्र : 2.65 एकड़ (लगभग)
प्रथवा : 1.07 हेक्टेयर (लगभग)

सीमा वर्णन :

क अ लाइन मुख्यपीटोमई ग्राम से होकर जाती है : पिपरतांर

ख ग लाइन मुख्यपीटोमई ग्रामों से होकर जाती है : पिपरतांर और धोबीडीह जो का०ग्रा० सं० 2394 तारीख 17-8-63 के प्रनुसार कोयला जाने क्षेत्र (प्रजेन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 9(1) के प्रतीन अर्जित क्षेत्र की सम्मिलित सीमा का भाग है।

ग व लाइन धोबीडीह और मुख्यपीटोमई पिपरतांर ग्रामों से होकर जाती है।

वह लाइन नुखरीडीरहै पिपरतांर ग्राम से होकर जाती है और आंशिक विन्दु (क) पर मिलती है।

अपलब्लाक II

क्रम	ग्राम	थाना	थाना सं०	जिला	क्षेत्र	टिप्पणी
1.	धोबीडीह	गिरिडीह	193	गिरिडीह		आंशिक
2.	कुरुकुरवारी	"	194	"	"	

कुल क्षेत्र 67.25 एकड़ (लगभग)
प्रथवा 27.31 हेक्टेयर (लगभग)

सीमा वर्णन

ग ड० लाइन उपव्याक 1 से ग्राम होती है और धोबीडीह ग्रामों से होकर जाती है जो कोयला वाले क्षेत्र (प्रजेन और विकास) प्रधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 9(1) के प्रतीन का०ग्रा० सं० 2394 तारीख 27-8-73 के प्रनुसार धोबीडीह और कुरुकुरवारी ग्राम की सम्मिलित सीमा तक अर्जित क्षेत्र की सम्मिलित सीमा का भाग है।

ग च विन्दु (१) से लाइन आंशिक होती है और कुरुकुरवारी ग्राम से होकर जाती है जो कोयला वाले क्षेत्र (प्रजेन और विकास) प्रधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 9(1) के प्रतीन का०ग्रा० सं० 3045 तारीख 15-10-63 के प्रनुसार अर्जित क्षेत्र की सम्मिलित सीमा का भाग है और एन सी डी कुरुकुरवारी कोलियरी की सीमा पर मिलती है।

च छ लाइन कुरुकुरवारी ग्राम से होकर जाती है (जो एन सी डी सी डी कुरुकुरवारी की सम्मिलित सीमा का भाग है।

छ ज लाइन कुरुकुरवारी ग्राम से होकर जाती है और विन्दु 'ग' पर मिलती है।

[सं० 19(41)/75 सेल]

एम० आर० ए० रिजर्वी, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th January, 1976

S. O. 533.—Where as it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

The plan of the area covered by this notification can be inspected at the office of the Central Coalfields Limited (Revenue Section), Darbhanga House, Ranchi or at the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Giridih (Bihar), or at the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

All persons interested in the land covered by this notification shall deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in sub-section (7) of section 13 of the said Act to the Revenue Officer, Central Coalfields Limited, Darbhanga House, Ranchi, within ninety days from the date of publication of this notification.

SCHEDULE
Dhobidih—Jatru Block
Giridih Coalfield, Bihar

Drg. No. Rev/25/75
Dated 24-7-75
(lands notified for prospecting)
Sub-b-Block-I

S. No.	Village	Thana	Thana Number	District Area	Remarks
1.	Mukhpitomai	Giridih	192	Giridih	Part
2.	Dhobidih	"	193	"	"
Total area : 2.65 acres (approximately) or 1.07 hectares (approximately)					

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:—

A—B line passes through village Mukhpitomai Pipratarn.
B—C line passes through villages Mukhpitomai Pipratarn and Dhobidih (which forms part common boundary of the area acquired u/s 9(1) of C.B.A. (A&D) Act, 1957 vide S.O. No. 2394 dated 17-8-63).
C—D line passes through villages Dhobidih and Mukhpitomai Pipratarn.
D—A line passes through village Mukhpitomai Pipratarn and meets at starting point 'A'.

Sub-Block-II

Serial No.	Village	Thana	Thana Number	District	Area	Remarks
1.	Dhobidih	Giridih	193	Giridih	Part.	
2.	Kurhurbaree	"	194	"	"	
Total area: 67.25 acres (approximately) or 27.21 hectares (approximately).						

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:—

C—F line start from common point of sub-block I and passes through villages Dhobidih (which from part common boundary of the area acquired u/s 9(1) of the C.B.A. (A&D) Act, 1957 vide S.O. No. 2394 dt. 17-8-63 upto common boundary of village Dhobidih and Kurhurbaree).
E—F line start from point E and passes through village Kurhurbaree (which forms part common boundary of the area acquired u/s 9(1) of C.B.A. (A&D) Act, 1957 vide S.O. No. 3045 dated 15-10-63 and meets at the boundary of NCDC's Kurhurbaree Colliery).
F—G line passes through village Kurhurbaree (which forms part common boundary of NCDC's Kurhurbaree Colliery).
G—H—I—C line pass through village Kurhurbaree and meets at point 'C'.

[No. 19(41)/75-CEL]

S. R. A. RIZVI, Dy. Secy.

विद्युत विभाग

नई दिल्ली 8 जनवरी, 1976

का० आ० 534.— विजली (प्रदाय) प्रधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 54वां) की धारा 3 के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा भूतपूर्व सिवाई और विद्युत संचालन की अधिसूचना संख्या विजली-दो-28(8)/72, दिनांक 13 जून, 1973 और अधिसूचना संख्या विजली-दो-28(8)/72 दिनांक 15 जनवरी, 1974, 14 मई, 1974 और 25 सितम्बर, 1974 का आंशिक संशोधन करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, सेवा नियुक्त श्री एन० वेकेसन के स्थान पर तथा श्री एस० एन० विज्ञे के स्थान पर संवंधी के० एस० सुश्वाम तथा एस० एस० मूर्ति को एतत्वाता केन्द्रीय विजली प्राधिकरण का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या विजली-दो-28(8)/72]
मुख्य प्रधान जैन, उप-निवेशक

(Department of Power)

New Delhi, the 8th January, 1976

S.O. 534.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948) and in partial modification of the erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation and Power Notification No. EL. II-28(8)/72 dated the 13th June, 1973 and Notifications No. EL. II-28(8)/72 dated the 15th January, 1974, 14th May, 1974 and 25th September, 1974, the Central Government hereby appoints Sarvashri K.S. Subrahmanyam and S.S. Murthy, as Members of the Central Electricity Authority vice Shri N. Venkatesan since retired and Shri S.N. Vinze.

[No. EL. II-28(8)/72]
S.P. JAIN, Dy. Director.

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास संचालन**(पुनर्वास विभाग)**

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 1976

का० आ० 535.— विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 3 की उपशारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान में विभिन्न जिलों के कलक्टरों को, उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अन्तर्गत उनके अपने कायदों के अलावा, उनके अपने-अपने जिलों में स्थित मुश्वावजा पूल की सम्पत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में वन्दीबस्त आपुक्तों को सौमि गये कायदों को निष्पादित करने के लिए, बन्दोबस्त आपुक्तों के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या 1(30)/विशेष सेल/75-एस०एस० II]
दीना नाथ असीजा, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION**(Department of Rehabilitation)**

New Delhi, the 9th January, 1976

S.O. 535.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints the Collectors of various Districts in the State of Rajasthan, as Settlement Commissioners for the purpose of performing, in addition to their own duties as Collectors, the functions assigned to the Settlement Commissioners by or under the said Act in respect of properties of the Compensation Pool situate in their respective districts.

[No. 1(30)/Spl. Cell/75-SS.II]

D. N. ASIJA, Jt. Director.

संचार मंत्रालय**(डाक-नारा थोड़)**

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 1976

का. आ. 536.—संचार कालहापुर टैलीफॉन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था के स्थानीय क्षेत्र में बदली किये जाने की बाबत जिन लोगों पर इस परिवर्तन का प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है एक सर्वसाधारण सूचना उन सभकी जानकारी के लिए जैसा कि भारतीय डाकतार नियमावली 1951 के नियम 434 (3) (बी. बी.) में अपीक्षित है कालहापुर में चालू समाचार पत्रों में निकाला गया था और उनसे कहा गया था कि इस बारे में यदि उन्हें कोई आपीक्षित है या उनके कोई सुभाव हों तो वे इस सूचना के प्रकारीकृत होने की तारीख से 30 दिनों के भीतर भेजने का कष्ट करें।

उक्त सूचना सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए 18 फरवरी, 1975 की दैनिक समाचार पत्रों 'पुढ़री' व 'सत्यवादी' और 19

फरवरी, 1975 को दैनिक समाचार पत्र 'लोक मान्य' में प्रकाशित कराई गई थीं।

उक्त सूचना के उत्तर में जन साधारण से कोई आपीतियां और सुभाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए।

इसलिए अब उक्त नियमाली के नियम 434 (3) (बी. बी.) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए महानदेशक, डाक-तार ने घोषित किया है, कि तारीख 1-2-1976 से कोल्हापुर का स्थानीय संशोधित क्षेत्र इस प्रकार होगा:—

कोल्हापुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था।

कोल्हापुर का स्थानीय क्षेत्र वही होगा जो कि कोल्हापुर नगर पालिका के अंतर्गत पड़ता है,

किन्तु वे टेलीफोन प्रयोगकर्ता जो कि कोल्हापुर नगर पालिका सीमा के बाहर स्थित हैं किन्तु जिन्हें कोल्हापुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था से सेवा प्रदान होती है वे इस व्यवस्था के किसी भी एक्सचेंज से जब तक 5 किलोमीटर दूरी के भीतर स्थित रहेंगे और इस व्यवस्था से जुड़े रहेंगे तब तक स्थानीय शुल्क दर से अदायगी करेंगे।

[सं. 3—8/74-पी. एच. बी.]

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(P. & T. Board)

New Delhi, the 12th January, 1976

S.O. 536.—Whereas a public notice for revising the local area of Kolhapur Telephone Exchange System was published as required by rule 434 (III)(bb) of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 in the Newspapers in circulation at Kolhapur, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of the notice in the Newspapers;

And whereas the said notice was made available to the public on 18th Feb., 1975 in Daily Newspaper 'Pudhari' and 'Satyawadi' and on 19th February, 1975 in Daily Newspaper 'Lokmanya';

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said notice;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by rule 434(III)(bb) of the said Rules, the Director General Posts and Telegraphs hereby declares that with effect from 1-2-1976 the revised local areas of Kolhapur shall be as under;

Kolhapur Telephone Exchange System

The local area of Kolhapur shall cover an area falling under the jurisdiction of Kolhapur Municipality :

Provided that the telephone subscribers located outside Kolhapur Municipal limit but who are served from Kolhapur Telephone Exchange System shall continue to pay local tariffs as long as they are located within 5 Kms. of any Exchange of this system and remain connected to it.

[No. 3—8/74-PHB]

का. आ. 537.—रुद्धया देलाली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था के स्थानीय क्षेत्र में बदली किये जाने की बात जिन लोगों पर इस परिवर्तन का प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है एक सर्वसाधारण सूचना उन सबकी जानकारी के लिए जैसा कि भारतीय तार नियमाली 1951 के नियम 434(3)(बी. बी.) में अपेक्षित है देलाली में चालू समाचार पत्रों में निकाला गया था और उनसे कहा गया था कि इस बारे में यदि उन्हें कोई आपीत हो या उनके कोई सुभाव हों तो वे इस सूचना के प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 30 दिनों के भीतर भेजने का कष्ट करें।

उक्त सूचना सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए 27 अगस्त, 1975 को 'गावकारी' व 'देशदूत' दैनिक समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित कराई गई थी।

उक्त सूचना के उत्तर में जन साधारण से कोई आपीतियां और सुभाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए।

इसलिए अब उक्त नियमाली के नियम 434(3)(बी. बी.) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए महानदेशक, डाक-तार ने घोषित किया है, कि तारीख 1-2-1976 से देलाली का स्थानीय संशोधित क्षेत्र इस प्रकार होगा:—

देलाली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था।

देलाली का स्थानीय क्षेत्र वही होगा जो कि देलाली छावनी के अंतर्गत पड़ता है,

किन्तु वे टेलीफोन प्रयोगकर्ता जो कि देलाली छावनी सीमा के बाहर स्थित हैं किन्तु जिन्हें देलाली टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था से सेवा प्रदान होती है वे इस व्यवस्था के किसी भी एक्सचेंज से जब तक 5 किलोमीटर दूरी के भीतर स्थित रहेंगे और इस व्यवस्था से जुड़े रहेंगे तब तक स्थानीय शुल्क दर से अदायगी करेंगे।

[सं. 3—8/74-पी. एच. बी.]

S.O. 537.—Whereas a public notice for revising the local area of Deolali Telephone Exchange System was published as required by rule 434(III)(bb) of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 in the Newspapers in circulation at Deolali, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of the notice in the Newspapers;

And whereas the said notice was made available to the public on 27th August, 1975 in Daily Newspapers 'Gavakari' and 'Deshdoot';

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said notice;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by rule 434(III)(bb) of the said Rules, the Director General Posts and Telegraphs hereby declares that with effect from 1-2-1976 the revised local area of Deolali shall be as under;

Deolali Telephone Exchange System

The local area of Deolali shall cover area falling under the jurisdiction of Deolali Cantonment;

Provided that the telephone subscribers located outside Deolali Cantonment limit but who are served from Deolali Telephone Exchange System shall continue to pay local tariffs as long as they are located within 5 Kms. of any Exchange of this system and remain connected to it.

[No. 3—8/74-PHB]

का. आ. 538.—मालेगांव बद्दुक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था के स्थानीय क्षेत्र में बदली किये जाने की बात जिन लोगों पर इस परिवर्तन का प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है एक सर्वसाधारण सूचना उन सबकी जानकारी के लिए जैसा कि भारतीय तार नियमाली 1951 के नियम 434(3)(बी. बी.) में अपेक्षित है मालेगांव बद्दुक में चालू समाचार पत्रों में निकाला गया था और उनसे कहा गया था कि इस बारे में यदि उन्हें कोई आपीत हो या उनके कोई सुभाव हों तो वे इस सूचना के प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 30 दिनों के भीतर भेजने का कष्ट करें।

उक्त सूचना सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए 23 सितम्बर, 1975 को 'केसरी' स्थानीय समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित कराई गई थी।

उक्त सूचना के उत्तर में जन साधारण से मिली आपीतियां और सुभावों पर कैन्सर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया गया है।

इसीलए अब उक्त नियमावली के नियम 434(3)(बी बी) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए महानिदेशक, डाकतार ने घोषित किया है, कि तारीख 1-2-1976 से मालेगांव बुद्रुक का स्थानीय संशोधित क्षेत्र इस प्रकार होगा :—

मालेगांव बुद्रुक टैलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था

मालेगांव बुद्रुक का स्थानीय क्षेत्र वही होगा जो कि मालेगांव बुद्रुक टैलीफोन एक्सचेंज से 5 कि. मी. दूरी के अंतर्गत पड़ता है।

किन्तु यह सीमा पूर्व में बारामती नगर पालिका की सीमा तक सीमित होगी।

[सं. 3—8/74-पी. एच. बी.]

S.O. 539.—Whereas a public notice for revising the local area of Malegaon—Budruk Telephone Exchange System was published as required by rule 434(III)(bb) of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 in the Newspapers in circulation at Malegaon—Budruk inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of notice in the Newspapers;

And whereas the said notice was made available to the public on 23rd September, 1975 in local newspaper 'Kesari',

And whereas objections and suggestions received from the public on the said notice have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by rule 434(III)(bb) of the said Rules, the Director General Posts and Telegraphs hereby declares that with effect from 1-2-1976 the revised local area of Malegaon Budruk shall be as under;

Malegaon Budruk Telephone Exchange System

The local area of Malegaon Budruk shall cover an area falling within 5 Kms. radial distance from the Malegaon Budruk Telephone Exchange;

Provided that in the east, this limit shall be restricted to the boundary of Baramati Municipality.

[No. 3—8/74-PHB]

का. आ. 539.—बारामती टैलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था के स्थानीय क्षेत्र में बदली किये जाने की बाबत जिन लोगों पर इस परिवर्तन का प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है एक सर्वसाधारण सूचना उन सबकी जानकारी के लिए जैसा कि भारतीय तार नियमावली 1951 के नियम 434(3)(बी बी) में अपेक्षित है बारामती में चालू समाचार पत्रों में निकाला गया था और उनसे कहा गया था कि इस बारे में यदि उन्हें कोई आपत्ति हो या उनके कोई सुभाव हों तो वे इस सूचना के प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 30 दिनों के भीतर भेजने का कष्ट करें।

उक्त सूचना सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए 23 सितम्बर, 1975 को 'गैरिसरी' स्थानीय समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित कराई गई थी।

उक्त सूचना के उसरे में जनसाधारण से मिली आपत्तियों और सुभावों पर कैन्फ्रेंस सरकार द्वारा विचार किया गया है।

इसीलए अब उक्त नियमावली के नियम 434(3)(बी बी) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए महानिदेशक, डाकतार ने घोषित किया है, कि तारीख 1-2-1976 से बारामती का स्थानीय संशोधित क्षेत्र इस प्रकार होगा :—

बारामती टैलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था

बारामती का स्थानीय क्षेत्र वही होगा जो कि बारामती नगर पालिका के अंतर्गत पड़ता है,

135 GI/75—4

किन्तु टैलीफोन प्रयोगकर्ता जो कि बारामती नगर पालिका सीमा के बाहर स्थित है किन्तु जिन्हें बारामती टैलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था से सेवा प्रदान होती है वे हस्त व्यवस्था के किसी भी एक्सचेंज से जब तक 5 किलोमीटर दूरी के भीतर स्थित रहेंगे और इस व्यवस्था से जूँड़े रहेंगे तब तक उसके स्थानीय शुल्क दर से अद्वायगी करेंगे।

[सं. 3—8/74-पी. एच. बी.]

S.O. 539.—Whereas a public notice for revising the local area of Baramati Telephone Exchange System was published as required by rule 434(III)(bb) of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 in the Newspapers in circulation at Baramati, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of the notice in the Newspapers;

And whereas the said notice was made available to the public on 23rd September, 1975 in local newspaper 'Kesari';

And whereas objections and suggestions received from the public on the said notice have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by rule 434(III)(bb) of the said Rules, the Director General Posts and Telegraphs hereby declares that with effect from 1-2-1976 the revised local area of Baramati shall be as under; Baramati Telephone Exchange System

The local area of Baramati shall cover an area falling under the jurisdiction of Baramati Municipality :

Provided that the telephone subscribers located outside Baramati Municipal limit but who are served from Baramati Telephone Exchange System shall continue to pay local tariffs as long as they are located within 5 Kms. of any exchange of this system and remain connected to it.

[No. 3—8/74-PHB]

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 1976

का. आ. 540.—नासिक रोड टैलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था के स्थानीय क्षेत्र में बदली किये जाने की बाबत जिन लोगों पर इस परिवर्तन का प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है एक सर्वसाधारण सूचना उन सबकी जानकारी के लिए जैसा कि भारतीय तार नियमावली 1951 के नियम 434(3)(बी बी) में अपेक्षित है नासिक रोड में चालू समाचार पत्रों में निकाला गया था और उनसे कहा गया था कि इस बारे में यदि उन्हें कोई आपत्ति हो या उनके कोई सुभाव हों तो वे इस सूचना के प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 30 दिनों के भीतर भेजने का कष्ट करें।

उक्त सूचना सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए 27 अगस्त, 1975 को 'गांवकारी' व 'देशदूत' दोनों समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित कराई गई थी।

उक्त सूचना के उत्तर में जनसाधारण से कोई आपत्तियां और सुभाव प्राप्त नहीं हैं।

इसीलए अब उक्त नियमावली के नियम 434(3)(बी बी) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए महानिदेशक, डाकतार ने घोषित किया है, कि तारीख 1-2-1976 से नासिक रोड का स्थानीय संशोधित क्षेत्र हस्त प्रकार होगा :—

नासिक रोड टैलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था

नासिक रोड का स्थानीय क्षेत्र वही होगा जो कि नासिक रोड नगर पालिका के अंतर्गत पड़ता है,

किन्तु वे टैलीफोन प्रयोगकर्ता जोकि नासिक रोड नगरपालिका सीमा के बाहर स्थित है किन्तु जिन्हें बारामती टैलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था से सेवा प्रदान होती है वे इस व्यवस्था के किसी भी एक्सचेंज से जब तक 5 किलोमीटर दूरी के भीतर स्थित रहेंगे और इस व्यवस्था से जूँड़े रहेंगे तब तक उसके स्थानीय शुल्क दर से अद्वायगी करेंगे।

इस व्यवस्था से जुड़े रहेंगे तब तक स्थानीय शुल्क दर से अदायगी करेंगे।

[सं. 3—8/74-पी. एच. बी.]

New Delhi, the 14th January, 1976

S.O. 540.—Whereas a public notice for revising the local area of Nasik Road Telephone Exchange System was published as required by rule 434(III)(bb) of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 in the Newspapers in circulation at Nasik, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of the notice in the Newspapers;

And whereas the said notice was made available to the public on 27th August 1975 in Daily Newspapers 'Gavakari' and 'Deshdoot' ;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said notice;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by rule 434(III)(bb) of the said Rules, the Director General Posts and Telegraphs hereby declares that with effects from 1-2-1976 the revised local area of Nasik Road shall be as under;

Nasik Road Telephone Exchange System

The local area of Nasik Road shall cover an area falling under the jurisdiction of Nasik Road Municipality;

Provided that the telephone subscribers located outside Nasik Road Municipal limit but who are served from Nasik Road Telephone Exchange System shall continue to pay local tariffs as long as they are located within 5 Kms. of any exchange of this system and remain connected to it.

[No. 3—8/74-PHB]

का. आ. 541.—नासिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था के स्थानीय क्षेत्र में बदली किये जाने की बाबत जिन लोगों पर इस परिवर्तन का प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है एक सर्वसाधारण सूचना उन सबकी जानकारी के लिए जैसा कि भारतीय तार मियमावली 1951 के नियम 434(3)(बी बी) में अपेक्षित है नासिक में वालू समाचार पत्रों में निकाला गया था और उनसे कहा गया था कि इस बारे में यदि उन्हें कोई आपत्ति हो था उनके कोई सुभाव हों तो वे इस सूचना के प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 30 दिनों के भीतर भेजने का कष्ट करें।

उक्त सूचना सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए 27 अगस्त 1975 को 'गावकरी' व 'देशदूत' दीनिक समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित कराई गई थी।

उक्त सूचना के उत्तर में जनसाधारण से कोई आपत्तियां और सुभाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए।

इसलिए अब उक्त नियमावली के नियम 434(3)(बी बी) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए महानिवेशक, डाक-तार ने घोषित किया है, कि तारीख 1-2-1976 से नासिक का स्थानीय संशोधित क्षेत्र इस प्रकार होगा :—

नासिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था

नासिक का स्थानीय क्षेत्र वही होगा जो कि नासिक नगर पालिका के अंतर्गत पड़ता है,

किन्तु वे टेलीफोन प्रयोगकर्ता जो कि नासिक नगर पालिका सीमा के बाहर स्थित हैं किन्तु जिन्हें नासिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था से सेवा प्रदान होती है वे इस व्यवस्था के किसी भी एक्सचेंज से जब तक 5 किलोमीटर दूरी के भीतर स्थित रहेंगे और इस व्यवस्था से जुड़े रहेंगे तब तक स्थानीय शुल्क दर से अदायगी करेंगे।

[सं. 3—8/74-पी. एच. बी.]

S.O. 541.—Whereas a public notice for revising the local area of Nasik Telephone Exchange System was published as required by rule 434(III)(bb) of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 in the Newspapers in circulation at Nasik, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of the notice in the Newspapers;

And whereas the said notice was made available to the public on 27th August 1975 in Daily Newspapers 'Gavakari' and 'Deshdoot' ;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said notice;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by rule 434(III)(bb) of the said Rules, the Director General Posts and Telegraphs hereby declares that with effects from 1-2-1976 the revised local area of Nasik shall be as under:—

Nasik Telephone Exchange System

The local area of Nasik shall cover an area falling under the jurisdiction of Nasik Municipality;

Provided that the telephone subscribers located outside Nasik Municipal limit but who are served from Nasik Telephone Exchange System shall continue to pay local tariffs as long as they are located within 5 Kms. of any exchange of this system and remain connected to it.

[No. 3—8/74-PHB]

का. आ. 542.—सातपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था के स्थानीय क्षेत्र में बदली किये जाने की बाबत जिन लोगों पर इस परिवर्तन का प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है एक सर्वसाधारण सूचना उन सबकी जानकारी के लिए जैसा कि भारतीय तार मियमावली 1951 के नियम 434(3)(बी बी) में अपेक्षित है सातपुर में वालू समाचार पत्रों में निकाला गया था और उनसे कहा गया था कि इस बारे में यदि उन्हें कोई आपत्ति हो था उनके कोई सुभाव हों तो वे इस सूचना के प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 30 दिनों के भीतर भेजने का कष्ट करें।

उक्त सूचना सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए 27 अगस्त 1975 को 'गावकरी' व 'देशदूत' दीनिक समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित कराई गई थी।

उक्त सूचना के उत्तर में जनसाधारण से कोई आपत्तियां और सुभाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए।

इसलिए अब उक्त नियमावली के नियम 434(3)(बी बी) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए महानिवेशक, डाक-तार ने घोषित किया है, कि तारीख 1-2-1976 से सातपुर का स्थानीय संशोधित क्षेत्र इस प्रकार होगा :—

सातपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था

सातपुर का स्थानीय क्षेत्र वही होगा जो कि सातपुर नगरपालिका के अंतर्गत पड़ता है,

किन्तु वे टेलीफोन प्रयोगकर्ता जो कि सातपुर नगर पालिका सीमा के बाहर स्थित हैं किन्तु जिन्हें सातपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज व्यवस्था से सेवा प्रदान होती है वे इस व्यवस्था के किसी भी एक्सचेंज से जब तक 5 किलोमीटर दूरी के भीतर स्थित रहेंगे और इस व्यवस्था से जुड़े रहेंगे तब तक स्थानीय शुल्क दर से अदायगी करेंगे।

[सं. 3—8/74-पी. एच. बी.]

सुनेन्द्र माहन प्रसाद, निवेशक

S.O. 542.—Whereas a public notice for revising the local area of Satpur Telephone Exchange System was published as required by rule 434(III)(bb) of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 in the Newspapers in circulation at Satpur, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to

be affected thereby, within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of the notice in the Newspapers;

And whereas the said notice was made available to the public on 27th August 1975 in Daily Newspapers 'Gavakari' and 'Deshdoot' ;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said notice;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by rule 434(III)(bb) of the said Rules, the Director General Posts and Telegraphs hereby declares that with effect from 1-2-1976 the revised local area of Satpur shall be as under;

Satpur Telephone Exchange System

The local area of Satpur shall cover an area falling under the jurisdiction of Satpur Municipality;

Provided that the telephone subscribers located outside Satpur Municipal limit but who are served from Satpur Telephone Exchange System shall continue to pay local tariffs as long as they are located within 5 Kms. of any exchange of this system and remain connected to it.

[No. 3—8/74-PHB]

S. M. PRESHAD, Director.

नई दिल्ली, 20 जनवरी, 1976

का० प्रा० 543.—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खण्ड iii के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने सरहिंद टेलीफोन केन्द्र में दिनांक 16-2-76 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निष्पत्ति किया है।

[स० 5-7/76-पी एच दी]

पी० सी० गुप्ता, सहायक महानिदेशक (पी० एच०डी०)

New Delhi, the 20th January, 1976

S.O. 543.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 16-2-1976 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Sirhind Telephone Exchange, N.W. Circle

[No. 5-7/76-PHB]

P. C. GUPTA, Assistant Director General

अम भंडालालय

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 10 नवम्बर, 1975

का० प्रा० 544.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाध अनुसूची में विनिविष्ट विषयों के बारे में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक प्रौद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना चाहनीय समझती है;

अतः, अब, प्रौद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7क और धारा 10 की उपधारा (i) के खण्ड (ध) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एक प्रौद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है, जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री प्रा० प्रा० सोंडी होंगे जिसका भूम्पालय चण्डीगढ़ में होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त प्रौद्योगिक अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

क्या भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, थोक-II, संसद मार्ग, नई दिल्ली के प्रबंध-संबंध की, श्री मस्कियत सिंह, रक्षक को उक्त बैंक की लुधियाना शाखा से मठोर उप-कार्यालय में स्थानान्तरित करने की कार्रवाई न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं, तो उक्त कर्मकार किस अनुसूची का हक्कार है?

[स० एल० 12012/143/75-डी II/ए]

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

ORDER

New Delhi, the 10th November, 1975

S.O. 544.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the State Bank of India and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10, of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri H R. Sodhi shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Chandigarh and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of the State Bank of India, Region II, Parliament Street New Delhi in transferring Shri Malkiat Singh, Guard, from the Ludhiana Branch to Mathaur Sub-Office of the said Bank is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?

[No. L. 12012/143/75/DII/A]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 22 नवम्बर, 1975

का० प्रा० 545.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाध अनुसूची में विनिविष्ट विषयों के बारे में शिष्टलेज बैंक लिमिटेड से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक प्रौद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना चाहनीय समझती है।

अतः, अब, प्रौद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7क और धारा 10 की उपधारा (i) के खण्ड (ध) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7क के प्रधीन गठित प्रौद्योगिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता की न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

(i) क्या ग्रिंडलेज बैंक लिमिटेड कलकत्ता के प्रबंधतंत्र की, निम्नलिखित कर्मकारों द्वारा, उनके सामने दर्शित तारीखों को सी गई छुट्टी के सिए मजदूरी की कटौती करने की कार्रवाई न्यायोजित है? यदि नहीं, तो उक्त कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है?

कर्मकारों के नाम	तारीख, जिसको छुट्टी ली गई
1	2
श्री अमर बनर्जी	2 सितम्बर, 1975
श्री विकासेन्दु मुखर्जी	27 जुलाई, से 29 जुलाई, 1975 तक
श्री नवकुमार डे	1 जुलाई, 1975
श्री रमेश तिवारी	17 जुलाई, 1975

कर्मकारों के नाम	मजदूरी से काटी गई रकम
श्री बलिराम पाण्डेय	149.25 रु
श्री श्रीनाथ पाण्डेय	257.93 रु
श्री हीरा लाल चौधरी	429.19 रु

[सं. एल. 12012/159/75/डी. 11/ए]
प्रार. ० कुंजितपादम, प्रब्र. सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd November, 1975

S.O. 445.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Grindlays Bank Limited and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed,

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer to the said dispute for adjudication,

Now Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

(i) "Whether the action of the management of Grindlays Bank Limited, Calcutta in deducting wages for leave availed by the following workmen on the dates shown against them, is justified if not, to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled

Name of the workman	Date on which leave availed.
Shri Amar Banerjee	2nd September 1975.
Shri Bikashendu Mukherjee	27th July to 29th July 1975.
Shri Naba Kumar De	1st July 1975.
Shri Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee	7th July 1975.
Shri Raghubans Tewari	17th July 1975.

(ii) Whether the action of the Grindlays Bank Limited, Calcutta in recovering from the wages of the following workmen the amount shown against them from the amounts granted to them as leave fare concession, is justified. If not, to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled

Name of workman	Amount deducted from wages
Shri Bali Ram Pandey	Rs. 149.25
Shri Shree Nath Pandey	Rs. 257.93
Shri Hira Lal Chowdhury	Rs. 429.19

[No. L. 12012/159/75/DII/A]

New Delhi, the 17th January, 1976

S.O. 546.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Madras, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Bank of Baroda and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 14th January, 1976.

BEFORE THIRU T. PALANIAPPAN, B.A., B.L., PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS

(Constituted by the Central Government)
Wednesday, the 31st day of December, 1975

Industrial Disputes No. 556 of 1975

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workmen and the management of Bank of Baroda, Madras).

BETWEEN

The workman represented by the General Secretary, Bank of Baroda Staff Union, C/o Bank of Baroda, No. 11/12, North Beach Road, Madras-1.

AND

The Regional Manager, Bank of Baroda, 150/A.2, Mount Road, Madras-2.

REFERENCE :

Order No. L. 12011/8/75/DII/A, dated 25-7-1975 of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Saturday the 20th day of December, 1975 upon perusing the reference, claim and counter statements and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiru C. K. Logados, Advocate appearing for the workmen and of Thiruvalargal M.R. Narayanaswami and N. Balasubramanian, Advocates appearing for the management and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following.

AWARD

By order No. L. 12011/8/75/DII/A, dated 25th July, 1975, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour have referred the following dispute between the employers of the Bank of Baroda and their workmen for adjudication by the Tribunal.

2. The issue is :

"Whether the management of the Bank of Baroda was justified in not paying wages to the members of the Bank of Baroda Staff Union for 15 minutes in T. Nagar Branch of the said Bank and for 30 minutes in Ambattur Branch of the said Bank and main office of the Bank at Madras on the 13th December, 1974? If not, to what relief are the said workmen entitled?"

3. The General Secretary of the Bank of Baroda Staff Union has filed a claim statement alleging that on 19-11-1974, the respondent Bank placed under suspension, the Secretary of the All India Bank of Baroda Employees' Federation and to protest against such action, the Bank of Baroda Staff Union, Tamilnadu wanted to submit a memorandum in all the branches of the Bank at T. Nagar, Ambattur and North Beach Road, Madras with prior permission. The Staff Union

submitted such a memorandum after getting prior permission, but was surprised to know that their salary was cut for 15 minutes for the employees set out in the claim statement working in T. Nagar branch and for 30 minutes for the employees set out in the claim statement working in Ambattur Branch and for 10 minutes in respect of the employees set out in North Beach Road branch. It is further alleged in the claim statement that such cut in the wages would amount to unfair labour practice and victimisation. The Secretary of the Ambattur branch provided them with refreshment and they were discussed in the matter with the Agent. Further, the management allowed the AIBEA union members of the T. Nagar Branch to participate in a demonstration by their union before another Bank's premises for half-an-hour on 30-8-1974 and there was no cut for those employees. Further the management permitted the AIBEA union to go out of the office premises at 3.30 p.m. on 18-4-1975 for participating in a procession and there was no wage cut on those occasions. Finally the Union prays for an award to refund the cut in the wages effected in the several branches.

4. The Management has filed a counter alleging that it is true that wages were cut as alleged in the claim statement because those employees indulged in demonstration during office hours without prior permission. The Management also contends that there is no discrimination as alleged, but those members got permission from the concerned superiors of the Bank for participating in the procession and for the other purposes.

5. The Union has filed a reply statement alleging that the workmen at the Ambattur branch stayed after office hours and completed the routine work, without claiming any overtime, while at other branches the workmen left only after completing their routine work. The Union also alleges that the rule of 'No work No pay' does not apply because even in the Sastry Award provision is made for workmen to represent grievances during working hours.

6. ISSUE :

The grievance of the Union is that the respondent Bank unlawfully cut the wages of the members of the Staff Union in the three branches, namely, T. Nagar branch, Ambattur branch and North Beach Road branch the wages for 15 minutes, 30 minutes and 10 minutes respectively even though the union had obtained prior permission to meet the respective Agent and submit a memorandum to voice their protest against the suspension of the Secretary of the Federation. The simple answer of the respondent Bank is that they were entitled to deduct the wages, because of the rule of 'No work No Pay' and also the fact that they indulged in this demonstration without prior permission of the Agent. Under those circumstances the point to be decided is whether the version of the Union, namely, that they obtained prior permission before meeting the respective Agent and submitted their memorandum is to be accepted or not. The Union examined four witnesses. Sri M. K. Mardi, W.W.1 is the General Secretary of the Bank of Baroda Staff Union. His evidence is that he led the deputation with reference to the suspension of the All India General Secretary of the Federation at Bombay; that on 29-11-1974 at 12 O'Clock along with 16 members they went on deputation to see the Manager of the Main Office with prior permission; that out of the 16, only six belonged to the Madras Main Office. The complaint of W.W.1 is that the Bank cut wages for 11 persons in the Main office even though two were on leave and that his evidence also is that they will not take on deputation staff dealing with cash. His further evidence is that he met the Manager Sri A. S. Battachar the then Manager and obtained his permission. Sri S. Srinivasa Kumar, W.W.2 has deposed that they went on a deputation to meet the Agent of the Ambattur Branch and that he led the deputation and they met only after getting permission. His evidence also is that he discussed all matters except the suspension matter and during the discussion he attended three telephone calls by going out and thus they were made to sit unnecessarily during that time taken for answering phone calls. Sri A. Nagarajan, W.W.3 was examined to show that he obtained permission of the Agent of the Ambattur branch. Sri R. Narayan, W.W.4 led the deputation to meet the Agent of the T. Nagar Branch. The management examined Sri N. Sambamoorthy, M.W.1, Agent of the Ambattur Branch. He denied having given any prior permission to the employees to meet him and submit the memorandum. Shri K. S. Swaminathan, M.W.2 was the Agent of the T. Nagar Branch at the time of deputation and he has also denied the

fact of having given prior permission to the employees to meet him. Under those circumstances we have to look into probabilities to find out which version can be true.

7. Thiru R. Narayan, W.W.4 has deposed in the course of the evidence that there were such deputations in forty branches of the Bank of Baroda in Tamil Nadu and no wage cut was effected in those branches. That being so, there should have been some reason as to why there was wage cut in the three branches, viz, T. Nagar branch, Ambattur branch and the North Beach Road main office for the duration of the period of deputation. It was argued on behalf of the management that because the deputation in the above three branches was during office hours and without prior permission the Bank effected wage cut for the duration, viz, for fifteen minutes in T. Nagar branch, 30 minutes in the Ambattur Branch and for ten minutes in the Main office. Exs. M-2 and M-13 are reports received from several branches like, Mylapore Branch, Tenjore, Coimbatore, Salem, Krishnagiri etc. Ex. M-2 shows that the staff demonstrated in front of the office at Mylapore before the commencement of the office hours. Ex. M-3 is the report from the Tanjore branch. It shows that the demonstration was in front of the branch for fifteen minutes from 5-15 to 5-30 P.M. So also the report Ex. M-4 from the Coimbatore branch shows that the demonstration was after office hours. Ex. M-6 is report of the Mount Road branch of the Bank. It shows that the deputation was not during office hours but it took place at 6-15 P.M. There are several other documents showing that the demonstration was not during office hours. When the bank did not effect any wage cut in spite of the demonstration in the Mylapore branch, which took place between 7.40 a.m. and 8.00 a.m. as evidenced by Ex. M-2 and other branches it can be safely concluded that because there was no prior permission for deputation in respect of Ambattur branch, T.Nagar branch and in the North Beach Road Branch, there was wage cut. Further I do not think that the responsible agents of the Ambattur Branch and the TNagar Branch would stand to the level of uttering a falsehood against their colleagues working in the same Bank. The probabilities to this case show that because of the rule "Nowork—No Pay" the Bank resorted to taking action to effect wage cut for not doing any work during office hours and that too going on deputation without prior permission.

8. It was argued on behalf of the Union that in the absence of any evidence of Sri Battachar, the then Manager of the North Beach Road, the version of the Union has to be accepted. The Bank was unable to examine this witness because of Telex message received by them to the effect that he is sick and it will take till the end of January 1976 to bring him and examine him. The bank filed a document dated 7-12-1974 (not marked) written by the Manager, Battachar, stating that on 27-11-1974 the deputation was for 10 minutes, i.e. from 12.45 p.m. The fact of Sri Battachar reporting the fact of the deputation shows that because he did not give permission he reported the matter to the higher office. The non-examination of Thiru A. S. Battachar cannot in any way affect the case of the management because the probabilities are only in favour of the version of the management.

9. The learned counsel for the Union argued that the Bank has unlawfully cut the wages of some employees who actually did not take part in the deputation. There is no proof to substantiate this point, namely, that such and such employee of such and such branch did not join in the deputation. The union counsel also stated that the Ambattur branch agent unnecessarily detained them for 30 minutes answering phone calls and so they are not responsible for the delay. The Union is not justified in saying that the Agent unnecessarily detained them. Further the concerned agents have reported at the earliest moment to the concerned Office about the duration of the deputation. I find no grounds to reject their reports because at the earliest moment they have reported to the Regional Office. It cannot be said that these agents had any animosity towards the employees. On a consideration of the evidence and the probabilities of this case I come to the conclusion that the deputation in the 3 branches concerned in the reference were taken out during office hours and without prior permission of the concerned Agents.

10. Exs. M-16 to M-18 are the copies of circulars relating to reduction of wages and agitation, etc. It was argued that these circulars were not exhibited in the notice board

and they were not served on the employees and taken their initials. The presumption is that these circulars are put up in the notice board. In the absence of any evidence to rebut that presumption I hold that these circulars, namely, originals of Exs. M-16 to M-18 were exhibited in the notice board of the several branches of the Bank. Even otherwise, on the rule of 'No Work No Pay', the employees concerned for this deputation are not entitled to wages for the duration of the time taken for the deputation in the three branches. In view of my discussion above I find this issue against the Union.

11. In the result, an award is passed holding that the Bank of Baroda was justified in not paying wages to the members of the Bank of Baroda Staff Union for 15 minutes in T. Nagar Branch and for 30 minutes in Ambattur branch and for 10 minutes in the Main Office of the Bank at Madras on the 13th December, 1974. There will be no order as to costs.

Dated, the 31st day of December, 1975.

Sd/-

T. PALANIAPPAN, Industrial Tribunal

WITNESSES EXAMINED

FOR WORKMEN :

W.W.1—Thiru M. K. Mardi.
W.W.2—Thiru S. Srinivasa Kumar.
W.W.3—Thiru A. Nagarajan.
W.W.4—Thiru R. Narayan.

FOR MANAGEMENT :

M.W.1—Thiru N. Sambamoorthy.
M.W.2—Thiru K. S. Swaminathan.

DOCUMENTS MARKED

FOR WORKMEN :

Ex. W-1/18-4-75—Letter from the Union to the Regional Manager of the Bank, Mount Road, Madras regarding permission for taking part in procession.

Ex. W-2/7-7-75—Letter from the union to the Bank requesting to refund the salary cut effected.

Ex. W-3/12-12-74—Letter from the Union to the Agent of the Bank at Ambattur demanding to restore the wage cut.

Ex. W-4—Notice of the Bank regarding the deduction of salary (copy).

Ex. W-5/12-12-74—Letter from the staff members of the Bank to the Agent of the Bank at Ambattur regarding wage cut for half an hour on 29-11-74.

Ex. W-6/18-3-74—Conciliation failure report.

Ex. W-7/12-12-74—Letter from the Union to the Zonal Manager of the Bank, Madras regarding the wage cut.

Ex. W-8/13-12-74—Letter from the Union to the Agent of the Bank at T. Nagar, Madras-17 about the wage cut for 15 minutes on 29-11-74.

Ex. W-9/24-9-74—Letter from the Union to the Agent of the Bank at T. Nagar requesting to allow the members to participate for union work during working hours.

Ex. W-10/31-8-74—Letter from the Union to the Agent of the Bank at T. Nagar, Madras-17 regarding permission given to the rival union to go to the demonstration to Indian Bank during working hours.

Ex. W-11/25-11-74—Letter from the Union to the Bank about illegal suspension of Thiru M. Rajagopal.

Ex. W-12/12-12-74—Letter from W.W. 1 to M.W. 1 about the wage cut for half an hour on 29-11-74 (copy). (enclosure to Ex. M-21 filed by the management).

Ex. W-13/9-12-75—Letter from the Bank to W.W. 1 sanctioning special leave on 21-10-75.

FOR MANAGEMENT :

Ex. M-1/23-11-74—Circular letter issued by the Union regarding suspension of the General Secretary, Thiru M. Rajagopal (copy).

Ex. M-2/25-11-74—Letter from the Agent of the Bank, Mylapore to the Regional Manager of the Bank regarding demonstration by Union members on 25-11-74 (copy).

Ex. M-3/27-11-74—Letter from the Agent of the Bank at Thanjavur to the Regional Manager of the Bank, Madras-2 reporting the union's demonstration on 26-11-74 (copy).

Ex. M-4/26-11-74—Letter from the agent of the Bank at Coimbatore to the Regional Manager of the Bank, Madras-2 reporting the union's demonstration on 25-11-74 (copy).

Ex. M-5/2-12-74—Letter from the agent of the Bank at Coimbatore to the Regional Manager of the Bank, Madras-2 reporting the Union's demonstration on 27th, 28th and 29-11-74 (copy).

Ex. M-6/30-11-74—Letter from the Agent of the Bank at Mount Road, Madras-2 to the Regional Manager of the Bank, Madras-2 about the deputation led by W.W. 1 on 29-11-74.

Ex. M-7/30-11-74—Letter from the Agent of the Bank at Krishnagiri to the Regional Manager, Madras-2 about the demonstration launched by the Union from 26-11-74.

Ex. M-8/28-11-74—Letter from the Agent of the Bank at Salem to the Regional Office, Madras-2 about the deputation of the union on 27-11-74 (copy).

Ex. M-9/3-12-74—Letter from the Agent of the Bank at Salem to the Regional Office, Madras-2 intimating the demonstration stayed by the union on 2-12-74 (copy).

Ex. M-10/27-11-74—Letter from the Agent of the Bank, Dharmapuri Branch about the union's demonstration (copy).

Ex. M-11/29-11-74—Letter from the Agent of the Bank, Dharmapuri branch about the union's demonstration held on 28th and 29-11-74 (copy).

Ex. M-12/26-11-74—Letter from the Agent of the Bank, Madurai Branch to the Regional Office, Madras intimating the union's demonstration on 25-11-74 (copy).

Ex. M-13/3-12-74—Letter from the Agent of the Bank, Madurai branch to the Regional Office, Madras intimating the union's demonstration from 26-11-74 to 2-12-74 (copy).

Ex. M-14/27-10-73—Letter from the Regional Office, Madras to the Central Office, Bombay-1 regarding restoration of alleged illegal wage cut imposed on the employees belonging to the Bank of Baroda Employees' Union, Madras (copy).

Ex. M-15/8-11-73—Reply letter from the Central Office, Bombay to Ex. M-14 (copy).

Ex. M-16/17-4-72—Circular letter issued from the Central Office, Bombay to all branches about the deduction of wages for agitations etc. (copy).

Ex. M-17/2-8-72—-do—-do—(copy).

Ex. M-18/19-10-73—Circular letter issued by the Central Office, Bombay to all branches for treating the absence of employees due to political bundhs, agitation, strikes etc.

Ex. M-19/10-12-74—Circular from the Regional Office, Madras to the Branches regarding pro-rata wages for the strike period etc.

Ex. M-20/29-11-74—Letter from M.W. 1 to the Regional Officer of the Bank, Madras-2 about the demonstration held on 29-11-74.

Ex. M-21/18-12-74—Letter from M.W. 1 to the Regional Officer of the Bank, Madras-2 regarding the deputation on 29-11-74 by the Union.

Ex. M-22/20-12-74—Letter from the Regional Office, Madras-2 to M.W. 1 (copy).

Ex. M-23/6-1-75—Letter from M.W. 1 to the Regional Office, Madras-2 in reply to Ex. M-22.

Ex. M-24/11-12-74—Notice of the Bank informing the deduction of salary of the incumbents for half an hour on 29-11-74 (copy).

Ex. M-25/11-12-74—Guideline book for branches of the Banks issued by the Indian Banks' Association.

Ex. M-26/18-12-74—Letter written by M.W. 2 to the Regional Office, Madras regarding deduction of wages for 15 minutes.

Ex. M-27/28-11-74—Letter written by M.W. 2 to the Regional Office, Madras about the deputation made by the Union on 28-11-74 and forwarding the circulars of the Union dated 25-11-74.

Ex. M-28/29-11-74—Entry relating to Thiru P. R. Perichiappan at page 81 of the Register of Employment.

Ex. M-29/18-4-75—Entry relating to Thiru K. P. M. Reddy at page 5 in the Register of Employment.

Ex. M-30/18-4-75, 19-4-75—Entry relating to Thiru L. Krishnamurthy at page 13 in the register of Employment.

T. PALANJAPPAN, Presiding Officer

Note : Parties are directed to take return of their document/s within six months from the date of the award.

[No. L. 12011/8/75-D II A]
R. KUNJITHAPADAM, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 11 नवम्बर, 1975

का० आ० 547.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपायद्र अनुसूची में विनिर्विष्ट विषयों के बारे में भारत सरकार भुग्नालय, के० ए० राय रोड यूनिट, संतरागाची, हवड़ा के प्रबन्धतंत्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक आंदोलिक विवाद विद्यमान है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना चाहिये समझती है ;

अतः, अब, आंदोलिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (i) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त गतियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार आंदोलिक अधिकारण, कलकत्ता को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है ।

अनुसूची

क्या भारत सरकार भुग्नालय, के० ए० राय रोड, यूनिट, संतरागाची, हवड़ा से सम्बद्ध नियोजक द्वारा 13-2-1975 से निम्नलिखित कर्मकारों की सेवाएं समाप्त करना बंध और न्यायोचित है ? यदि नहीं, तो ये कर्मकार किस अनुतोष के हकदार हैं ?

कर्मकारों के नाम

- श्री रामाशिस महातो
- श्री बिमल मिश्र
- श्री अधीर रोंग
- श्री दुलाल दास

- श्री रेणिन राय
- श्री दुलाल नास्कर
- श्री हरिपावा तांसुकदार
- श्री संतोष सरकार
- श्री शिवु दास
- श्री आनन्द माझी
- श्री मुस्ताकेर अन्तारी
- श्री अस्ता शा
- श्री गौड़ प्रसादिक
- श्री अशोक पाल
- श्री सुशोल सोरेन
- श्री फेलु पाल
- श्री राधे श्याम दास
- श्री सलिल साहा
- श्री जोगेन्द्र नाथ नास्कर
- श्री अमर राय
- श्री बालाह चन्द्र घेर
- श्री कृष्ण मोहन घेर
- श्री प्रेम नाथ सरकार
- श्री पंचोपाल चिन्हा
- श्री नव किशोर राय
- श्री राविन्द्र नाथ दास
- श्री सरोज अधिकारी
- श्री प्रवीप कर्माकर
- श्री भीला हेला
- श्री राम प्रसाद हेला
- श्री संकर मस्लिक
- श्री अरुण घांडेर
- श्री ठिकू रहमान

[संख्या एल-16012 (2)/75-डी-2(बी)]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 11th November, 1975

S.O. 547.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of the Government of India Press, K.S. Roy Road Unit, Santragachi, Howrah and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the termination of services of the following 33 workmen by the employer in relation to the Government of India Press, K. S. Roy Road Unit, Santragachi, Howrah, with effect from 13-2-1975, is legal and justified? If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled?

Names of the Workmen

- Shri Ramashis Mahato
- Shri Bimal Mitra
- Shri Adhir Rong
- Shri Dulal Das

5. Shri Rabin Roy
6. Shri Dulal Naskar
7. Shri Haripada Talukdar
8. Shri Santosh Sarkar
9. Shri Shibu Das
10. Shri Ananda Majhi
11. Shri Mustaker Anshari
12. Shri Asta Shaw
13. Shri Gaur Pramanik
14. Shri Ashoke Patra
15. Shri Sushil Soren
16. Shri Feli Pal
17. Shri Radhya Shyam Das
18. Shri Satil Saha
19. Shri Jogendra Nath Naskar
20. Shri Amar Roy
21. Shri Balai Chandra Gher
22. Shri Krishna Mohan Gher
23. Shri Pramath Sarkar
24. Shri Panchu Gopal Sinha
25. Shri Nanda Kishore Rey
26. Shri Rabindra Nath Das
27. Shri Saroj Adhikari
28. Shri Pradip Karmakar
29. Shri Bhola Hela
30. Shri Ram Prashad Hela
31. Shri Sankar Mallick
32. Shri Arun Thander
33. Shri Tinku Rabaman

[No. L-16012(2)/75-D.IIB]

प्रादेश

नई दिल्ली, 17 नवम्बर, 1975

का०आ० 548.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाखड़ अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषय के बारे में व्यास बांध परियोजना, तलवारा के प्रबन्धतंत्र से संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकार के बीच एक श्रौद्धोगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्वैशित करना आवश्यक समझती है;

अतः, अब, श्रौद्धोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7क और धारा 10 की उपधारा (I) के खंड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एक श्रौद्धोगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है, जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री एच० आर० सोही होंगे, जिनका मुख्यालय चण्डीगढ़ में होगा, और उक्त विवाद को उक्त श्रौद्धोगिक अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्वैशित करती है।

अनुसूची

क्या व्यास बांध परियोजना, तलवारा के प्रबन्धतंत्र की 24-12-1974 से श्री मनोहर लाल, यूकिलड डम्पर प्रबालक की सेवाएँ समाप्त करने की कार्यवाई विधिवूर्ण और न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं, तो उक्त कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हक्कार है?

[संख्या एल-42012/13/75-बी-2(बी)]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 17th November, 1975

S.O. 548.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Beas Dam Project, Talwara and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A, and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10, of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri H. R. Sodhi shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Chandigarh and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of Beas Dam Project, Talwara, in terminating the services of Shri Manohar Lal, Euclid Dumper Operator with effect from 24-12-1974 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?

[No. L. 42012/13/75-DIIB]

प्रादेश

नई दिल्ली, 19 नवम्बर, 1975

का०आ० 549.—इससे उपाखड़ अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट मामला केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के समझ लम्बित है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का०आ० 4520 तारीख 26 सितम्बर, 1975 द्वारा एक श्रम न्यायालय गठित किया है जिसका मुख्यालय कानपुर में है और श्री शंखनारायण को उसका पीठासीन अधिकारी नियुक्त किया है;

और भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का०आ० 4521, तारीख 26 सितम्बर, 1975 के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर का क्षेत्राधिकार जहाँ तक यह उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से संबंधित है, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रम न्यायालय, कानपुर को प्रत्यक्षित किया गया है;

और न्याय के उद्देश्य और पक्षों को होने वाली असुविधा से बचने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार इसे बाल्यनीय समझती है कि उक्त विवाद केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रम न्यायालय, कानपुर को अन्तरित किया जाना चाहिए;

प्रत., अब, श्रौद्धोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 33वाँ की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रबन्ध शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के समझ लम्बित उक्त विवाद से संबंधित कार्यवाहियों को वापस लेती है और केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रम न्यायालय, कानपुर को उक्त कार्यवाहियों के निपटान के लिए अन्तरित करती है और निदेश देती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रम न्यायालय, कानपुर, उक्त कार्यवाहियों को उस अवस्था से आरम्भ करेंगी जिस पर वह उसे अन्तरित की गई है और उन्हें कानून के अनुसार निपटाएंगा।

अनुसूची

पक्षकारों के नाम

मामला संख्या

कम्पीरीलाल शर्मा, प्रधान लिपिक, 1973 का के० स० औ० आ०/आ० 86, मुमाष पुरी, कंकर बेड़ा,	न्या०(सी) (43)
मेरठ छावनी बनाम भारत संघ ;	
कमान्डेण्ड, 510 मार्टी बेस वर्क-	
शाप मेरठ छावनी, उत्तर प्रदेश की	
मार्फत	

[संख्या एल-14012/7/75-बी-2(बी)]

हरबंस बहादुर, अनुभाग अधिकारी (विशेष)

ORDER

New Delhi, 19th December, 1975

S.O. 549.—Whereas the case specified in the Schedule hereto annexed is pending before the Central Government Labour Court, Jabalpur,

And whereas the Central Government, by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour number S.O. 4520 dated the 26th September, 1975, has constituted a Labour Court with headquarters at Kanpur and has appointed Shri Bhrgu Narain as the Presiding Officer thereof;

And whereas by virtue of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour number S.O. 4521, dated the 26th September, 1975, the jurisdiction of the Central Government Labour Court, Jabalpur, in so far as it relates to the State of Uttar Pradesh, has been transferred to the Central Government Labour Court, Kanpur;

And whereas for the ends of justice and to avoid inconvenience to the parties, the Central Government considers it desirable that the said dispute should be transferred to the Central Government Labour Court, Kanpur;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 338 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby withdraws the proceedings in relation to the said case pending before the Central Government Labour Court, Jabalpur, and transfers the same to the Central Government Labour Court, Kanpur, for the disposal of the said proceedings and directs that the Central Government Labour Court, Kanpur, shall proceed with the said proceedings from the stage at which they are transferred to it and dispose of the same according to Law.

SCHEDULE

Name of the parties	Case No.
Kashmiri Lal Sharma, Head Clerk, CGIT/IC(C) (43) OF 86, Subhaspuri, Kankar Khera, Meerut Cantonment versus the Union of India, through the Commandant, 519, Army Base Workshop, Meerut Cantonment, Uttar Pradesh.	1973.

[No. L.14012/7/75/DII/B]
HARBANS BAHADUR, Section Officer, Spl.

प्रादेश

तह दिल्ली, 11 नवम्बर, 1975

का०प्रा० 550.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपावद अनुसूची में विनियिक विषयों के बारे में भारत एश्यूमिनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कोर्बा के प्रबन्धतंत्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक प्रौद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना चाहनीय समझती है;

प्रत: इब्र, प्रौद्योगिक विवाद प्रधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ष) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 7क के अधीन गठित प्रौद्योगिक प्रधिकरण, जबलपुर को न्यायनिर्णय के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

(1) क्या उक्त मान सहूलियतों सुख-सुविधाओं को व्यान में रखते हुए तथा उनकी कोर्बा दाउनिंग में वी गई सहूलियतों सुख-सुविधाओं से तुलना करते हुए कुटकापहाड़ और अमरकंटक बोक्साइट खानों में भारत एश्यूमिनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कोर्बा के प्रबन्धतंत्र द्वारा प्रभारित किए जाने वाले कियाये में कमी संबंधी अभिकों की मांग न्यायोचित है? यदि हाँ, तो संबंधित अभिक किस अनुतोष के हक्कार है?

(2) क्या कुटकापहाड़ और अमरकंटक खानों के संबंधित अभिक न दिए गए भावात् स्थान के बदले में किसी प्रर्यासाहार्य या भरते के हक्कार हैं? यदि हाँ, तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस अनुतोष के हक्कार है?

(3) क्या अमरकंटक खानों के अभिकों का अमरकंटक टाउनशिप से अमरकंटक गांव कस्बे तक के लिए निःशुल्क परिवहन की मांग न्यायोचित है? यदि हाँ, तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस अनुतोष के हक्कार हैं और किस तारीख से हैं?

[संख्या ए०-४३०११/८/७५-डी-४(वी)]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 11th November, 1975

S.O. 550.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Bharat Aluminium Company, Limited, Korba and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

- (i) Whether the demand of the workers relating to reduction of quantum of rent charged by the management of Bharat Aluminium Company, Limited, Korba at Phutkapahar and Amarkantak Bauxite Mines keeping in view existing facilities/amenities is justified while comparing the same with Korba Township? If so, to what relief are the concerned workers entitled?
- (ii) Whether the concerned workers at Phutkapahar and Amarkantak Mines are entitled to any subsidy or allowance in lieu of accommodation having not been provided? If so, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?
- (iii) Whether the workers of Amarkantak Mines are justified in demanding free transport from Amarkantak Township to Amarkantak village/town? If so, to what relief and from what date are the concerned workers entitled?

[No. L-43011/8/75-D-IV(B)]

प्रादेश

तह दिल्ली, 12 नवम्बर, 1975

का०प्रा० 551.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपावद अनुसूची में विनियिक विषयों के बारे में मैसर्स शान्ति लाल खुशालदास एंड ब्रदर्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड और मैसर्स एंड लाल एंड कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, मारांगामो, गोबा के प्रबन्धतंत्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक प्रौद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है:

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना चाहनीय समझती है;

प्रत: इब्र, प्रौद्योगिक विवाद प्रधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ष) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 7क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार भौद्योगिक प्रधिकरण (संबंध 2) मुम्बई को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

प्रत्यक्षी

क्या मैसर्स शान्तिलाल खुशालदास एंड ब्रदर्स (प्रा०) लि० और मैसर्स एस० कान्तिलाल एंड कम्पनी (प्रा०) लि० मारगांगो-नोवा के प्रबन्धतंत्र की अपने श्रमिकों को प्रावास संबंधी सुधाराएँ या उसके बदले में भकान किया भला न देने की कार्यवाही स्थायोचित है? यदि नहीं तो संबंधित अर्मेकार किस प्रनुतोष के हकदार हैं?

[संख्या एस-26011/29/75-डी-4(बी)]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 12th November, 1975

S.O. 551.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Messrs Shantilal Khushaldas and Brothers (Private) Limited, and Messrs S. Kantilal and Company (Private) Limited, Margao, Goa and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Bombay constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEME

Whether the action of the management of Messrs Shantilal Khushaldas and Brothers (Private Limited) and Messrs S. Kantilal and Company (Private) Limited, Margao-Goa in not providing housing facilities or pay house rent allowance in lieu thereof to their workers, is justified? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?

[No. L-26011/29/75-D-IV(B)]

प्रादेश

नई दिल्ली, 5 दिसम्बर, 1975

कानूनी ५५२।—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपर्युक्त प्रत्यक्षी में विनियिष्ट विषयों के बारे में मैसर्स शान्तिलाल खुशालदास एंड ब्रादर्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, मारगांगो (गोआ) के प्रबन्धतंत्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उसके कर्मकारों के बीच एक प्रौद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को स्थायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्वैशित करना चाहनीय समझती है;

अतः, अब, प्रौद्योगिक विवाद प्रधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (1) के लंड (अ) द्वारा प्रदत्त प्रक्रियाओं का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 7 के अधीन गठित प्रौद्योगिक प्रधिकरण संघा (2), बम्बई को स्थायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्वैशित करती है।

प्रत्यक्षी।

क्या मैसर्स शान्तिलाल खुशालदास एंड ब्रादर्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, मारगांगो (गोआ) के प्रबन्धतंत्र की, गोडामोंल प्रायरन और माइन में लिपिक श्री सिधानन्द गोपाल नायक की सेवाओं को 23-7-1975 से समाप्त करने की कार्यवाही स्थायोचित थी? यदि नहीं, तो उक्त कर्मकार किस प्रनुतोष का हकदार है?

[संख्या एस-26012/16/75-डी-4(बी)]

भूतेन्द्र नाथ, प्रत्यक्ष अधिकारी (विधेय)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 5th December, 1975

S.O. 552.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Messrs Shantilal Khushaldas and Brothers (Private) Limited, Margao (Goa) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, (No. 2), Bombay, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEME

Whether the action of the management of Messrs Shantilal Khushaldas and Brothers (Private) Limited Margao (Goa) in terminating the services of Shri Sidhanand Gopal Naik, Clerk in the Odamol Iron Ore Mine with effect from 23-7-1975 was justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?

[No. L-26012/16/75/D-IV/B]

New Delhi, the 14th January, 1976

S.O. 553.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Arbitrator in the industrial dispute between the management of Donimalai Iron Ore project of National Minerals Development Corporation Limited, Post Office Donimalai Township and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 7th January, 1976.

In the matter of Arbitration in the industrial dispute between the management of Donimalai Iron Ore Project of M/s. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Donimalai Township and their workmen represented by Donimalai Iron Ore Project Employees' Association regarding claim of Shri S. Shahabuddin.

SHRI M. R. RAJU, REGIONAL LABOUR COMMISSIONER (CENTRAL) HYDERABAD

ARBITRATOR

Representing the Management:

Shri T. A. Menon, Industrial Relations Officer, Donimalai Iron Ore Project, National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Donimalai Township.

Representing the Workmen:

Shri A. Chatterjee, Executive Committee Member, Donimalai Iron Ore Project Employees' Association, Donimalai Township.

No. BZ/102(128)/75

AWARD

This is a reference under Section 10A read with Section 10(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for my arbitration. The dispute is between the management of Donimalai Iron Ore Project of M/s. National Mineral Development Corporation (hereinafter referred as 'The Management') and their workmen represented by Donimalai Iron Ore Project Employees' Association. Donimalai Township (hereinafter referred as 'The Union'). The terms of reference is as under:—

"Whether the demand of the Donimalai Iron Ore Project Employees' Association for granting of scale of Rs. 130-160 to Shri S. Shahabuddin, Electrician Gr. II with effect from 22-8-1969 is justified or not? If so what relief Shri Shahabuddin is entitled for?

2. The parties agreed that the Arbitrator shall make his award within the period of 6 months or within such further time as is extended by mutual agreement between them in writing. After obtaining statement of the case from the management and the Union, I fixed up the hearing at Donimalai Township on 8-11-75 and 7-12-75 when the proceedings had to be adjourned as dates fixed were not convenient to either of the parties. Final hearing was, however, held on 30-12-75 in my office when both the parties have given their arguments.

3. The facts of the case briefly are that Shri Shahabuddin was appointed as Electrician Gr. II with effect from 7-2-69 in the scale of Rs. 110-131. Subsequently the management selected 2 persons by name S/Shri K. Srinivasamurthy and K. S. Kamaraju as Electrician Grade II on 22-8-69 in the scale of Rs. 130-160. One of the candidates who was offered the scale of Rs. 130-160 was a Diploma holder and the other was an I. T. I. Passed. Shri Shahabuddin is also I. T. I. passed. According to the Management, the management created the post of Electrician Grade B in the scale of Rs. 125-205 and advertised the post inviting applications from eligible candidates. It was stated by the management representative that Shri Shahabuddin has applied for the post and he was offered Electrician Grade-B in the scale of Rs. 122-205 and he joined as such on 7-9-70. Shri Shahabuddin represented to the Management on 29-1-72 about the injustice done to him in offering lower scale to him and the management replied on 19-2-72 that since Shri Shahabuddin had accepted his appointment in the grade of Rs. 110-131, no injustice has been done to him. Consequent on the implementation of revised Wage/Structure in the Corporation and standard designation in accordance with the Settlement effected from 1-4-70, the pay scale of Rs. 110-131 was fitted in the scale of Rs. 225-309 while the pay scales of Rs. 130-160 and 125-205 were fitted in the scale of Rs. 250-355. The scale of pay and designations were rationalised and from September, 1970 onwards both Shri Shahabuddin and 2 other Electricians were fitted in the scale of Rs. 250-358. Shri Shahabuddin was subsequently promoted as Electrician Grade I in the grade of Rs. 300-462 with effect from 17-5-75. These three employees are at present working as Electrician Grade-I. The workman's claim is that the qualifications and experience required for the post of Electrician Grade-II was the same and Shri Shahabuddin possessed the required qualification for the post of Electrician Grade-II. The nature of job and responsibilities are also being identical, there is no justification for maintaining two scales of pay for the same post.

4. During the course of arguments the Union representative stated that the qualifications fixed for Electrician Grade-II is I.T.I. pass and since Shahabuddin possessed the required qualification, there is no justification for maintaining 2 scales of pay for the same post. He has further disputed the statement of the Management that considering the requirement of highly skilled electrician two posts in the scale of Rs. 130-160 are created in August, 1969. As already stated above, it is seen that in the selection made on 22-8-69, one person possessed only I.T.I. qualification as that of Shahabuddin who had also experience in the same project and the contention of the management does not seem to be convincing. It is also seen that Shri Shahabuddin represented to the Management on 29-1-1972. Although it was stated that the employee protested earlier no documentary proof to that effect was produced in support of his claim.

5. Since Shri Shahabuddin was in the scale of Rs. 110-131 earlier he was fitted in the scale of Rs. 225-309 as Electrician Grade-III which means reduction from Grade-II to Grade-III. The Union representative stated that there was no such scale existing in the Corporation prior to the Wage Settlement. In the Wage Settlement dated 30-10-1971, the existing designations were rationalised and as per the list of existing designations under the revised pay scales enumerated in the settlement, it was shown that the following 3 grades only are existing:—Electrician Grade-III, Electrician-C and Electrician-B, for whom the scale of Rs. 225-309 (revised) was fixed. Standard scale for Electrician Grade II was made as Rs. 250-358 for whom there is no scale of Rs. 110-131 (pre-revised).

6. The Management representative argued that the post of Electrician Grade-III in the grade of Rs. 125-205 was created and Shri Shahabuddin who applied for the post was selected by the Selection Committee and he was given the post on 7-9-70. The union representative disputed this contention and he has stated that he was called for interview of

Election Grade-I and Election Grade-A and in support of his claim he produced Management's letters No. R/4(11)/70 dt. 10-3-1970 and No. R/4(11)/70 dt. 24-6-70. It will thus be seen that Shri Shahabuddin although was called for interview of Electrician Grade-I/Electrician Grad-A, he was only given Electrician Grade-B and it is not correct to say that he has applied for that post (Electrician Grade-B).

7. It appears to me that Shri Shahabuddin was given the scale of Rs. 110-131 before rationalisation although this scale was not existing for Grade-II Electrician in the project as could be seen from the list of existing designations enumerated in the Settlement dated 31-10-71 and consequently he had become junior to the other two as he was offered lesser scale. Had the Management rectified this anomaly at least on the workman's representation dated 29-1-72 this dispute would not have arisen.

8. In this light of the above facts, I consider that Shri Shahabuddin is entitled to the scale of Rs. 130-160 at least from 22-8-69 when this scale was offered to S/Shri Srinivasamurthy and other if not from 7-2-69, the date of his appointment. He deserves restoration of seniority. While I do not recommend for payment of any arrears on account of re-fixation, I consider that the ends of justice will be met if he is paid a lumpsum of Rs. 300/- (Rupees three hundred only) by the management.

The reference is answered accordingly.

New Delhi, the 31st December, 1975

M. R. RAJU, Presiding Officer

[No. L26013(2)/75-D-IV(B)]

BHUPENDRA NATH, Section Officer (Spl.).

प्राप्तेः

नई दिल्ली, 19 नवम्बर, 1975

मा. घा. 554.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपर्युक्त ग्रन्तियों में विनियोगित विवरों के बारे में कलकत्ता पसन न्यास, कलकत्ता से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक ग्रीष्मोगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

श्रीर केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को स्थानिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना बांधनीय समझती है;

भा. घब, घब, ग्रीष्मोगिक विवाद भवितव्यम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की घारा 10 की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त वाक्तव्यों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को उक्त भवितव्यम को घारा 7क के अधीन गठितकेन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रीष्मोगिक भवितव्य कलकत्ता को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

ग्रन्तियों

यह कलकत्ता पसन न्यास, कलकत्ता से सम्बद्ध प्रबन्धसंचय द्वारा श्रीमती मिनाती नाथ, सर्वेश्वरी माराठेन्ट राय, ए० के० कलकत्ता और जै० भट्टाचार्य की 1 नवम्बर, 1971 से ग्राम्यालिपिक श्रेणी-2 (वेतनमात्र: 290-475) के पदों पर प्रोश्वित न फर्से की कारंवाई न्यायोचित है ? यदि नहीं, तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस अनुसूच के हकदार हैं ?

[संख्या ए०-३२०१२(२६)/७५-जी०-४(ए)]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 19th November, 1975

S.O.554.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Calcutta Port Trust, Calcutta and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section(1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the management in relation to the Calcutta Port Trust, Calcutta are justified in not giving promotion to Shrimati Minati Nath, Sarvashri R. N. Roy, A. K. Chakravorty and J. Bhattacharjee against the posts of stenographers Grade II (Scale of pay: 290-475) with effect from 1st November, 1971? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled.

[No. L-32012(26)/75-D. IV(A)]

New Delhi, the 12th January, 1976

8.0.555.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bombay Port Trust, Bombay and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th January, 1976.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, BOMBAY

Reference No. CGIT-2/20 of 1974

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Management of Bombay Port Trust,

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the employers—Shri R. K. Shetty, Legal Adviser.

For the workmen—Shri S. K. Shetye, General Secretary, Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, Dr. S. Maitra, General Secretary, B. P. T. General Workers' Union.

STATE : Maharashtra. INDUSTRY : Major Ports and Docks.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, have by their Order No. L-31011/3/74-P&D dated 27th May, 1974, made in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred to this Tribunal for adjudication an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the management of Bombay Port Trust and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the schedule annexed here-to :

SCHEDULE

“Whether the demand that the group of workmen comprising fitters, nowganees and mazdoors, numbering about 58 and working in two shifts and assigned to operational and maintenance/repairs duties on Oil Pipe Lines and associated equipment at Butcher Island should be periodically rotated with the group of workmen comprising fitters, nowganees and mazdoors, numbering about 17 and working only in the day shift and assigned to maintenance/repairs of dolphins, fire hydrant pipe lines, navigational lights, salt water pumps and other mechanical equipment at Butcher Island is justified? If so, how should such rotation be effected?”

2. After the receipt of the order of reference notices were issued to the parties for filing their respective statements.

3. The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union in its statement of claim submits that there are 75 employees consisting of fitters, nowganees, mazdoors etc., who are having common seniority and common pay scale in their respective categories. These 75 workmen have been divided into three groups (two groups of 19 and one group of 17). The two groups of 29 fitters, mazdoors etc., are employed on operations, repairs, maintenance etc., of Oil Pipe Lines at Butcher Island and are posted in two shifts of 12 hours (day shift 8 hours normal work plus 4 hours overtime and night shift 7 hours normal work and 5 hours overtime and change shifts periodically. The third group of 17 fitters and mazdoors, who are having a common seniority, common pay scale with the two groups of 29 workmen in their respective category are permanently employed on repairs, maintenance etc., connected with dolphins and work in 12 hours shift from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. with 4 hours overtime in the day shift only on permanent basis.

4. The union has stated that the principle of rotation even beyond shifts also to various places of work has been accepted by the administration and the decision of the Port Trust to effect rotation even at various places has been upheld by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay in its award in Ref. No. CGIT-18 of 1968. Although a writ petition was filed against this award by the B.P.T. General Workers' Union in the High Court of Bombay, the High Court confirmed the award. It is further stated that the Port Trust unanimously passed a resolution T.R. No. 1581 of 1973 by which it was decided to effect rotation in consultation with the unions for workmen at their various places of work and in their shifts unless in a particular case the rotation could not be effected for compelling administrative operational or other equally valid reasons to be recorded in writing by the Head of the Administration. In pursuance of this the Port Trust issued a notice of change dated 2-1-1973. The union submits that the two groups of 29 fitters and mazdoors each etc., are enjoying higher overtime as compared to the other group of 17 fitters and mazdoors by virtue of posting in night shifts. It is stated that they have an added advantage of changing their respective shifts at regular intervals. The group men it is stated are at a disadvantage inasmuch as they are enjoying less overtime and being permanently in day shift of 12 hours they get hardly any opportunity to be off duty during day time to attend to their personal affairs unlike the two groups of 29 men; and they are also denied the opportunity to gain wider experience of work. The Port Trust it is stated is willing and ready to effect the rotation as there is no administrative or other difficulty as stated by them in their letter dated 28-9-1973 to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central). This Union does not accept the contention of the B.P.T. General Workers' Union that the notice of change referred to above is not applicable in this case as there is difference in the nature of work of groups of 29 men. According to this union there is no difference in the nature of work of the group of 29 men and 17 men which will be evident from the fact that the vacancies in the group of 29 men are filled from the group of 17 men who are permanently posted in day shift. It is asserted that the qualifications prescribed for recruitment of the group of 29 men and 17 men are the same and they have common seniority and same pay scale. It is finally submitted that equity, social justice and fair play fully justify the demand of the union for rotation of staff having the same designation, pay-scale and qualification and common seniority.

5. The Bombay Port Trust General Workers' Union submits that it has got no objection whatsoever if the 17 employees of the maintenance gang will be rotated with the 58 employees of the oil pipeline so that all would work both in day and night shift provided it is specifically agreed and made clear that those of the maintenance gang while placed along with the men from the 58 persons of the oil pipeline alone would attend to all maintenance work, repairs of dolphins, fire hydrant pipelines, navigational lights, salt water pumps and other mechanical equipment at Butcher Island and that the men of the Oil Pipe Line will not be called upon to undertake such work. It has proceeded to state that the staff of the oil pipeline at Butcher Island numbering 58 are employed in connection with the operation of the pipelines including the maintenance/repairs of the oil pipelines for the purpose of either loading or unloading of oil cargo from tankers visiting the Island, that the 17 men who are also under the Engineer, Marine Oil Terminal, Butcher Island are employed for the purpose of work

which has been specifically detailed in the terms of reference and which has no similarity with that of the work of 58 men working in the pipeline at Butcher Island. It is further stated that from 1954 till this date the 58 men of the oil pipeline at Butcher Island had never been called upon to undertake repair duties, maintenance, repairs of dolphins, fire hydrant pipelines, navigational lights, salt water pump-house and other mechanical equipment at Butcher Island and therefore they have no experience whatsoever of attending to such work. Similarly the 17 men who are known as the maintenance gang are not at all acquainted with the work of the oil pipelines which is being performed by the other 58 members. According to this union, both the 58 persons as also the 17 members of the maintenance gang are posted for duty in shifts of 12 hours—8 hours normal wages and 4 hours overtime at double the rate of their total emoluments. Both these groups of workmen also get transportation allowance. The only difference is that the 58 workmen who work in both the day and night shifts earn a night coefficient at the rate of 10 minutes' wages for each completed hour of service which 17 employees of the maintenance gang do not get. It is the case of this union that if rotation is allowed it would mean a distinct change in the conditions of work of the 58 oil pipeline employees and by virtue of the fact that from 1954 till date they had never worked on maintenance they are liable to obtain adverse remarks which may mar their future prospects and promotion. Tracing the history, the B.P.T. General Worker's Union submits that in 1954 (December) when for the first time appointments were made in the oil pipeline section at Butcher Island the conditions of work there were difficult and dangerous and few were willing to accept work there; that it was only after many years that other workmen employed in other pipeline sections realised that the workmen of the oil pipeline at Butcher Island were earning overtime and transportation allowance and were willing and eager to secure employment there.

6. In its reply to the statement of claim filed by the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, the Port Trust has submitted that the workmen covered by the terms of reference may be rotated subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) All workmen attached to the two operational groups will have to carry out repairs and maintenance of entire mechanical equipment at Marine Oil Terminal, Butcher Island, such as repairs to dolphins, gears, repairs to fire fighting equipment salt water pump and other pumping machinery at Tank Farm, slop pumps etc. and
- (ii) the rotation of fitters, mazdoors and nowganees taken as one unit could be effected as specified in the two statements 'X' and 'Y' attached to the written statement.

It is clarified that there are two fitters and 15 mazdoors and nowganees in the maintenance gang whereas there are 17 fitters and 41 mazdoors/nowganees in the two operational gangs. It is added that the statement 'X' gives the rotation chart for 10 years in the case of category of fitter, the periodicity of rotation being six months. It is further added that the rotations contemplated in the statements 'X' and 'Y' attached to the written statement have been evolved after thorough examination of the problem and particular thought had been given to the fact that the rotations contemplated do not in any way affect the smooth tempo of maintenance and repair works at Marine Oil Terminal, Butcher Island. The two charts for the purpose of rotation have been evolved, it is stated, on the basis of the existing strength of workmen in the said two sides in the Oil Pipe Line Section at Butcher Island, and should there be any change in circumstances such as work-load, strength of staff etc., the employers should be free to change the system of rotation contemplated in the said two statements in the interests of efficiency and smooth working of the Oil Pipe Line Section at any time without consulting the unions. It is therefore submitted that a built-in liberty should be provided to the employers to vary the system of rotation suggested in the interest of efficiency and smooth functioning of the oil pipeline.

7. In reply to the statement of the B.P.T. General Workers' Union, the employers have stated that they do not wish to deal with each and every allegation, averment contention and argument advanced by this union having regard to the fact that they have decided to concede the demand

of the B.P.T. Employees' Union. They have however submitted that this fact should not be construed as an admission of any of the allegations, averments, contentions and arguments raised by this union. Finally it is submitted that if this Tribunal is of the view that it is not in the interest of industrial peace to introduce the rotation of staff as demanded by the B.P.T. Employees' Union the status quo ante may be directed to be continued.

8. WW-1 Shri A. V. Singanmalli, Jr. Executive Engineer, Mech. was examined on behalf of the B.P.T. Employees' Union. He has deposed that Exhibit W-1 is a Trustees Resolution. According to para 10 sub-clause 4(a) the trustees have passed a resolution that the employees shall be rotated at regular intervals at their various places of work and in their shifts unless in a particular case the rotation cannot be effected for compelling administrative, operational or other equally valid reasons to be recorded in writing by the Head of the Department. Exhibit W-2 is the notice of change. The mazdoors get overtime wages of Rs. 400 and the fitters get Rs. 600. He has deposed that the above categories working in the maintenance side get the difference of Rs. 50—100. Exhibit W-2 was notified to all the employees of BPT at all places. Exhibit W-3 are the proceedings of the Port Trust and para 2-1 is relevant and exhibit W-3 is the relevant document. He has stated that all the persons mentioned in the reference are working at Butcher Island. He has deposed that the working hours at MOT Butcher Island for the operational staff is 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. and 8 p.m. to 8 a. m. that the staff working in the day shift get overtime of 4 hours and in the night 5 hours and the staff working in the maintenance group are permanently posted in day shift and are entitled to overtime of 4 hours only. Witness has conceded that the rotation now demanded is amongst the same categories and he considers that the rotation is feasible provided the operational staff carries out the maintenance work; that the pay scales are the same and the work of operation and maintenance is different. The categories of mazdoors and nowganees are unskilled categories and the initial recruitment procedure for the employees covered by the reference is the same. As far as the witness knows, the test for promotion to the post of nowganees or fitter in the operation and maintenance at MOT, Butcher Island will be different. The existing practice is that the seniormost employee working at Trombay Manifold is transferred to Butcher Island and he is required to do the work as specified by the Engineer, MOT, Butcher Island. He has deposed that an employee cannot refuse to attend to the work of his category and the employee of a particular category cannot refuse to do the work of his category on the plea that he had not done the work in the past. He has further deposed that as far as the employees covered under this reference is concerned there is no difference except that the operational staff get one hour extra overtime whenever they are posted in the night shift. Witness has stated that the work of operation consist of opening valves at jetties and observing the pressures on the pipe lines during the course of operation and also manipulate valves at various locations. Maintenance work consists of attending emergency work on the pipe lines and regular maintenance of valves and pipe fittings and maintenance of tendering system. There is no training scheme for the maintenance staff to go in the operational staff. Whenever the operational staff is less, men from maintenance staff are required to do operational work. It is true that if the demand for rotation is considered the employees of the same categories will get the full opportunity to work in the day and night shift and do the work of operation as well as maintenance. Electrical staff at Butcher Island are all rotated in shift without any distinction. Witness states that he is looking after the work of oil pipe line Indira Dock, Oil Pipe Line, Wadala, Pir Pau and M.O.T. Butcher Island. Witness states that the work of maintenance on the OPL is the same in the pipeline and as far as the categories of fitters, nowganees and mazdoors of OPL are concerned at Pir Pau, Wadala and Indira Dock they are rotated in shifts. Witness has deposed that no distinction is made in the matter of posting of mazdoors and nowganees and fitters in the operational and maintenance in the OPL, Pir Pau OPL, Wadala and OPL Indira Dock.

9. The B.P.T. General Workers' Union examined Shri V. L. Deodhar who is an Engineer in the Port Trust. He has deposed that he is a LME and LEE diploma holder of VITI Institute, Bombay. He is also an associate member of the Institution of Engineers India. He has stated that the B.P.T. General Workers' Union never offered him nor attempted to give him bribe to give evidence. He has

deposed that since July 1958 he is working in Butcher Island; that initially there were 2 fitters and 4 mazdoors in the maintenance gang.

10. To a question from the Tribunal, he stated that a fitter who is working in the operational and maintenance repairs in O.P.L. or associated equipment in Butcher Island initially requires some time, a fortnight or so in learning work of dolphins, fire hydrant pipe lines, navigational lights, salt water pump house and mech. equipments. The fitters who are under the guidance of the supervisors will have to be trained and they will have to learn by experience to work and operate dolphins, F.H.P.L. navigational lights and salt water pump house. He has stated that so far as mazdoors and nowganees are concerned, if they are rotated, efficiency will come down if there are changes. This maintenance gang was increased to 17 in consultation with the then Addl. CME to cope with the increased maintenance and repair works on the gear at Butcher Island. It would not have been possible for a small gang of two fitters and four mazdoors to meet the workload and maintain the gears in working condition. According to the witness it will be correct to say that the maintenance gangs were introduced to enable the engineer MOT to have experienced group of persons to execute the maintenance work efficiently and quickly. Witness adds :

"When we talk of dolphin work we mean the major work of replacing flenders. The mazdoors will have to get themselves used to work on the portions overhanging on the sea. I did not ask the operational gang to undertake maintenance work because in my opinion they would not be able to do the work efficiently till they used to get accustomed to that. It is correct to say that if there is frequent rotation between the operational and maintenance gang it will not be possible to carry out both operational and maintenance work efficiently at Butcher Island. Maintenance work is not carried out at night and repair work are sometimes extended at night. If rotation is introduced it will create difficulties as regards posting of the staff through transfer and also complaints by the employees. It is correct that by rotation efficiency will not enhance."

11. Two questions post for determination in this reference. The first is whether the demand of the workmen is justified and the second is how such rotation should be effected.

12. The B.P.T. Employees' Union presses for rotation and it is contended that the trustees had passed a resolution accepting the principle of rotation under exhibit W-1, and also a notice of change was given in pursuance of that resolution (exhibit W-2). It is pointed by the representative of the management that the Port Trust does not oppose rotation in principle. The representative of the B.P.T. Employees' Union submits that the qualifications prescribed for fitters, nowganees and mazdoors working on operational and maintenance/repair duties on oil pipe lines and associated equipment at Butcher Island are the same as these fitters, nowganees, mazdoors etc., working on maintenance/repairs of dolphins, fire hydrant pipelines navigational lights, salt water pump house and other mechanical equipment at Butcher Island and it will be highly discriminatory if rotation is not done periodically. It is argued that it is not difficult for the fitters and the other workmen employed in the pipelines at Butcher Island to do the maintenance work of dolphins etc. Further it is asserted that they are being deprived of the overtime of one hour's wages and there is no rationale behind it. If the 17 persons employed in the day shift are given an opportunity to work in the night shift they will be able to look after their affairs in Bombay during day time.

13. The representative of the B.P.T. General Workers' Union opposes rotation vehemently and asserts that the work on which the 17 men are employed under the Engineer, M.O.T. Butcher Island has no similarity with the work of 58 workmen working in the pipeline at Butcher Island. It is contended that from 1954 till date the 58 men of the oil pipeline at Butcher Island had never been called upon to undertake repair duties, maintenance, repairs of dolphins, fire hydrant pipelines navigational lights, salt water pump house and other mechanical equipment at Butcher Island and therefore they have no experience whatever of attending to such work. Similarly it is stated that the 17 men who are known as the maintenance gang are not all acquainted

with the work of the oil pipelines which is being performed by the other 58 members. It is contended that if the rotation is ordered it will mean a serious change in the conditions of work of the 58 oil pipe line employees and by virtue of the fact that they from 1954 till date had never worked on maintenance they are liable to obtain adverse remarks which could mar their future prospects including promotion to higher posts. But this union has no objection whatsoever if the 17 employees of the maintenance gang will be rotated with the 58 employees of the oil pipe line so that all would work both in day and night shift provided it is specifically agreed and provided that those of the maintenance gang while placed along with the men from the 58 persons of the oil pipe line alone would attend to all maintenance work, repairs of dolphins, fire hydrant pipelines, navigational lights salt water pumps and other mechanical equipment at Butcher Island and that the men of the oil pipe line will not be called upon to undertake such work.

14. The first question that poses for determination is whether the demand of the group of workmen comprising fitters, nowganees and mazdoors number about 58 and working in two shifts and assigned to operational and maintenance/repairs duties on oil pipe lines and associated equipment at Butcher Island should be periodically rotated with the group of workmen comprising fitters, nowganees and mazdoors numbering about 17 and working only in the day shift and assigned to maintenance/repairs of dolphins, fire hydrant pipelines, navigational lights, salt water pump house and other mechanical equipment at Butcher Island is justified? It is not controverted that the working hours at Butcher Island for the operational staff are from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. and from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. and the staff working in the day shift get overtime of 4 hours and in the night shift 5 hours. The staff working in the maintenance group are permanently posted in the day shift and are entitled to overtime of four hours only. There is also no controversy that the pay scales of the staff engaged in operational work and those engaged in maintenance work is the same but the work of operation and maintenance is different. The workmen who are employed in operational work and maintenance work in oil pipeline get one hour more overtime. The trustees in their Resolution exhibit W-1 had accepted the principle of rotation and had stated that "the employees shall be rotated at regular intervals at their various places of work and in their shifts unless in a particular case the rotation cannot be effected for compelling administrative, operational or other equally valid reasons to be recorded in writing by the Head of the Department. In accordance with this resolution exhibit W-2 was issued which is a notice of change dated 2nd January, 1973. It will be seen from exhibit W-3 which is a summary record of discussions held and decisions taken at the meeting held on 30th August, 1973 between the Bombay Port Trust and the B.P.T. Employees' Union that the Chairman had reiterated his view that rotation in this case was desirable and could be introduced for this particular category of workmen. WW-1 has deposed that so far as nowganees and mazdoors are concerned numbering about 55 and are covered under this reference there will be no difficulty in rotation. But however on occasions a skilled fitter who is used to do the maintenance work will carry out the work in a more efficient way. Moreover the work of maintenance at Butcher Island is supervised by the technical supervisors and on occasions by Engineer M.O.T. Butcher Island and foreman; so the difficulties will not be so much as far as he feels. He again reiterates that so far as mazdoors and nowganees are concerned there will be no difficulty in rotation as the duties are unskilled and they will be able to work both in the operational and in the maintenance work. Witness has further deposed that so far as the fitters working in the operational side are concerned they have no experience, only few fitters have experience of dolphins, navigational lights, fire hydrant pipelines and other mechanical equipments.

15. WW-2 who has been examined on behalf of the B.P.T. General Workers' Union has deposed that if there is frequent rotation between the operational and maintenance gang it will not be possible to carry out both operational and maintenance work efficiently. He has further deposed that if rotation is introduced it will create difficulties as regards posting of the staff through transfer and also complaints by the employees which fact is not stated by WW-1, who is the Junior Executive Engineer. Further it is in the evidence of WW-2 that most of the incumbents of these two groups have not worked on dolphins, fire hydrant lines, navigational lights and salt water pump house etc. He says he has no comments whether the work of dolphins, salt water pump

etc., involves higher degree of skill than others. He further says that it will not be possible for the fitters of the operational gang to do work involving maintenance and repairs of the gears referred to in the terms of reference, but it will definitely take about 15 to 30 days for the fitters and mazdoors to get acquainted with the work and carry out the work and in that case the efficiency of the work will be reduced, and the very purpose of enlarging the gang will be defeated. He further says that in his opinion if rotation is implemented the work of both operation and maintenance cannot be carried out smoothly and efficiently. But WW-2 does not say as to how efficiency will be affected if rotation is directed. WW-2 goes on to add that the possibility of either refusal or reluctance of carrying out the works allotted to the staff on rotation cannot be ruled out and a lot of time will be wasted in settling the dispute so raised.

16. It is clear from the evidence of WW-1 that the fitters carry on the work under the directions and supervision of technical supervisors and on occasions by the Engineer, M.O.T. Butcher Island and Foreman. Only two fitters have to be rotated from the maintenance side and in my opinion it will not be difficult for the two fitters to pick up the work especially when he works under the direction and supervision of the experienced engineers as deposed by WW-1. WW-2 has stated that the fitters will be able to get themselves acquainted with the work of maintenance and repairs of the gears referred to in the order of reference within 15 to 30 days. I therefore feel that there will not be any insurmountable difficulty in the way of the fitters acquainting themselves with the work of the gears within a fortnight. The mere fact that the 58 workmen employed at the oil pipeline have been working in the operation of the pipeline since 1954 cannot by itself be a sound reason for not rotating them with the 17 workmen employed on maintenance/repairs of dophinines, fire hydrant pipelines, navigational lights etc. It will not be fair to deny for all time the benefit of additional overtime to these 17 workmen which they would have got had they been allowed to work in the operational side of the oil pipeline. The B.P.T. General Workers' Union has not put forward cogent reasons nor any compelling administrative or operational difficulties in opposing rotation. It may also be pointed out here that the Bombay Port Trust has not opposed the rotation in principle.

17. Having given my anxious consideration to the evidence led before me and to the facts and circumstances of the case I feel that the demand of the workmen comprising fitters,

nowganees and mazdoors numbering about 58 and working in two shifts and assigned to operational and maintenance/repairs duties on oil pipelines and associated equipment at Butcher Island should be periodically rotated with the group of workmen comprising fitters, nowganees and mazdoors numbering about 17 and working only in the day shift and assigned to maintenance/repairs of dolphines, fire hydrant pipelines, navigational lights, salt water pumphouse and other mechanical equipment at Butcher Island is justified.

18. The second issue that arises for consideration is as to how the rotation should be affected. The B.P.T. has attached to its written statement two statements 'X' and 'Y' giving in detail the manner in which the rotation of fitters and mazdoors should be effected in case this Tribunal is pleased to hold that rotation should be introduced. The scheme of rotation detailed in these two statements has not been opposed by the representatives of the workmen and I do not see any reason why it should not be accepted. I therefore hold that the rotation will be effected in accordance with annexure 'A' and 'B' which shall form part of this award.

19. I do not think that rotation will in any way impair the efficient and smooth working of the pipelines and their operation and maintenance. Only vague apprehensions were expressed by the witnesses in their evidence which have not been substantiated. I, however, feel that in order to ensure the smooth and efficient working of the oil pipeline and associated equipment a certain amount of latitude should be allowed to the Bombay Port Trust. Should there be any change in the circumstances such as work-load, the strength of staff, etc., that Port Trust will be free to change the system of rotation detailed in the two statements. Also, if any time the workmen so rotated refuse to perform the assigned duties and hinder the smooth and efficient working of the oil pipeline and its maintenance and repairs the Port Trust will be at liberty to revert to the old system after the lapse of one year.

The reference is answered accordingly.

No order as to costs.

B. RAMLAL KISHEN, Presiding Officer,
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Bombay

ROTATION OF FITTERS AT BUTCHER ISLAND

STATEMENT 'X'

(ANENXURE 'A')

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- (i) a—q=Present operational Fitters—each letter represents one fitter.
- (ii) A—B=Present Maintenance Fitters.
- (iii) O=Operational Shift.
- (iv) Dm=Maintenance Shift. "D" represents Day and "m" represents maintenance.
- (v) 1—20=Each arabic number represents a period of six months.
- (vi) This Statement 'X' indicates rotation for a period of six TEN YEARS.
- (vii) Incumbents of groups in operational shifts will be posted in day and night shifts as per practice in vogue viz. changing of shifts on weekly basis.
- (viii) Incumbents of groups in Maintenance wing will be posted in day shift only and should accept postings and carry out duties as done by the incumbents of Maintenance group as per practice in vogue.
- (ix) The aforesaid roster is prepared on the basis of existing strength of staff in the operational and maintenance wings of the Oil Pipe Lines sections at MOT Butcher Island. Should there be any change in the circumstances viz., strength of staff, No. of Jetties at Butcher Island, Installations at Butcher Island etc., the Bombay Port Trust should have the liberty to alter the Roster to suit the work requirements.

ROTATION OF MAZDOORS AT BUTCHER ISLAND

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
a	Dm	Dm	Dm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dm
b	0	Dm	Dm	Dm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c	0	0	Dm	Dm	Dm	0	0	0	0	0	0
d	0	0	0	Dm	Dm	Dm	0	0	0	0	0
e	0	0	0	0	Dm	Dm	Dm	0	0	0	0
f	0	0	0	0	0	Dm	Dm	Dm	0	0	0
g	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dm	Dm	Dm	0	0
h	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dm	Dm	Dm	0	0
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dm	Dm	Dm	0
B	Dm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dm	Dm	Dm
C	Dm	Dm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dm	Dm

STATEMENT 'X'

(ANNEXURE 'B')

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- (i) Letters "a", "b" & "c" represent a group of six mazdoors/Nowganis and each of letters "a" to "h" and "A", "B" and "C" represent groups of five mazdoors/Nowganis.
- (ii) Group a to h=Present operational staff.
- (iii) Groups A—C=Present Maintenance staff.
- (iv) O=Operational shift.
- (v) Dm=Maintenance shift.
- (vi) 1—12=Each arabic number represents a period of six months.
- (vii) This chart Indicates rotation for a period of SIX YEARS.
- (viii) Incumbents of groups in operational shifts will be posted in day and night shifts as per practice in vogue viz. changing of shifts on weekly basis.
- (ix) Incumbents of groups in Maintenance wing will be posted in day shift only and should accept postings and carryout duties as done by the incumbents of Maint. group as per practice in vogue.
- (x) The aforesaid roster is prepared on the basis of existing strength of staff in the operational and maintenance wings of the Oil Pipe Lines sections at MOT Butcher Island. Should there be any change in the circumstances viz. strength of staff, No. of Jetties at Butcher Island, Installations at Butcher Island etc., the Bombay Port Trust should have the liberty to alter the Roster to suit the work requirements.

[No. L-31011(3)/74-P&D/D-IV (A)]
NAND LAL, Section Officer (Spl)

मई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 1976

का० आ० 556.—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा घूमतम मजदूरी
प्रबंधितम, 1948 की घारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के अन्ध (iii) के
साथ पठित घारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अन्ध (क) द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों
का प्रयोग करते हुए, निम्नलिखित नियोजनों में नियोजित कर्मचारियों

के, उन प्रवगों को, जो इससे उपायक भनुसूची के स्तम्भ 1 में विविध
हैं, अस्ति:—

- (i) पत्थर खान,
- (ii) कायमाइट खान,
- (iii) स्टीएटाइट खान (जिसमें साथून, पत्थर और हैल्क उत्पाद
करने वाली खाने भी आती हैं),

(iv) गैरिक खान,
 (v) एसेस्टास खान, और
 (vi) ग्रन्ति सह मिट्टी की खाने,

वेय मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरों को, जैसी कि वे उपरोक्त अनुसूची के स्तम्भ 2 में तत्त्वानी प्रविष्टियों में विविहिषित हैं, नियन्त करने के लिए की गई निम्नलिखित प्रस्थापनाओं को, उक्त प्रविष्टियम की खारा 5 की उप धारा (1) के खण्ड (b) की अपेक्षानुसार, उन सभी व्यक्तियों की जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना है। यह सूचना भी दी जाती है कि उक्त प्रस्थापनाओं पर इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से पिछलतर विन की समाप्ति के पश्चात विचार किया जाएगा।

ऊपर विविहिषित प्रवधि की समाप्ति के पूर्व उक्त प्रस्थापनाओं के सम्बन्ध में जो भी आक्षेप या सुनाव प्राप्त होंगे, केन्द्रीय सरकार उन पर सम्बन्धित विचार करेगी।

अनुसूची

कर्मचारियों का वर्गीकरण	न्यूनतम मजदूरी की प्रतिविमदर
1	2

अनुशासन

मजदूर (पुरुष और स्त्री), बौकीदार,
 कुली, कल्पनर, खालासी, प्रधान
 (लीडर), छिड़कार, मिट्टी
 निकालने वाला, वाहक (पत्थर),
 वाहक, गाड़ीवान, केयरटेकर,
 हाथ से कंकरीट मिलाने वाला,
 ड्राइवर (बैल, ऊंठ, गधे, खच्चर),
 सैफमन, माली, गर्ली, पुताई
 वाला, पानीवाला, कोई अन्य
 प्रवर्ग जो अकुशल व्यक्तियों का हो
 चाहे वह किसी भी नाम से
 जात हो।

5.80 रु० प्रतिविम

अर्ध-कुशल

मिण्टी, पत्थर तोड़ने वाला, डिलर,
 जनक, परिचर, रसोइया, शिशु-
 गृह आया, प्रधान चौकीदार,
 मवदगार, मुकुहम, मेट, सेलवाला,
 पम्प खलासी, शाट फायरर,
 प्रधान मिस्त्री, खदान वाला,
 खदान प्रचालक, भाण्डारक,
 भण्डारकी, भायलर वाला, सीवक,
 युम्बावाला, टिडल, द्रासीवाला,
 जमावार, बैरा, ब्रेकवाला, मरव-
 गार (लोको, जैन, ट्रक) टोपाज
 टोपकार (बड़े पत्थर / काय-
 नाइट तोड़ने वाला), कोर धाव-
 नी, पैक ऑलर, टिम्बर वाला,
 जैक हैमर, ग्रन्टि सह मिट्टी प्रैस
 या मुखाने वाला या परिणोधन
 करने वाला, कोई अन्य प्रवर्ग जो
 अर्ध-कुशल व्यक्तियों का हो चाहे
 वह किसी भी नाम से जात हो।

7.25 रु० प्रतिविम

1

2

कुशल

जमेंकार, बड़ई, केपाउंडर, बिजली
 मिस्त्री, फौर्मेन, फिटर, खान
 पर्यवेक्षक, इर्जी, प्रधान रसोइया,
 हंजन वाला, इलाइगर, उत्स्को-
 टक, मशीन मिस्त्री, उप प्रोवर-
 सीयर (प्रनहित) पर्यवेक्षक,
 प्रचालक, कोई अन्य प्रवर्ग जो
 कुशल व्यक्तियों का हो, चाहे वह
 किसी भी नाम से जात हो।

8.70 रु० प्रतिविम

लिपिकीय

लेखापाल, एम०सी० लिपिक, मशीन,
 भण्डार लिपिक, भाण्डार से
 सामान देने वाला, भाण्डारक
 (श्रेणी 1 और 2) मिलान
 लिपिक, समय पाल, दूल कीपर,
 संगणक, टंकर, आशुलिपिक,
 मार्पिलेक्षपाल, कोई अन्य प्रवर्ग
 जो लिपिकीय व्यक्तियों का हो,
 चाहे वह किसी भी नाम से जात
 हो।

8.70 रु० प्रतिविम

स्पष्टीकरण :—

(1) इस अधिसूचना द्वारा प्रस्थापित मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरें सर्व-सम्मिलित दरें हैं जिनमें आधारी वर, जीवन निवाह भत्ता और आवश्यक वस्तुओं के, यदि कोई हों, रियायत पर किए गए प्रवायों का नक्दी मूल्य सम्मिलित है और इसके अन्तर्गत साप्ताहिक विश्राम के दिन के लिए वेय मजदूरी भी आती है।

(2) मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरें डेकेवारों द्वारा नियोजित कर्मचारियों को भी लागू हैं।

(3) जहां संविदा या करार पर आधारित आयवा अन्यथा, मजदूरी की विश्राम दरें अधिसूचित दरों से उच्चतर हैं वहां उच्चतर दरें इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजनार्थी मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरें समझी जाएंगी और रखी जाएंगी।

(4) इस अधिसूचना के प्रयोजन के लिए,—

(क) “अकुशल कार्य” वह कार्य है जिसमें बहुत थोड़े या कुछ भी कुशलता या कार्य के अनुभव की अपेक्षा न रखने वाली साधारण संक्रियाएं सम्मिलित हैं;

(ख) “अर्ध-कुशल कार्य” वह कार्य है जिसमें कार्य के अनुभव से अंतिम कुछ मात्रा में कुशलता या सक्षमता सम्मिलित है और जो कुशल कर्मचारी के पर्यवेक्षण या मार्गदर्शन के अधीन किए जाने योग्य हैं तथा इसके अन्तर्गत अकुशल पर्यवेक्षी कार्य भी आता है;

(ग) “कुशल कार्य” वह कार्य है जिसमें कार्य के अनुभव से प्रथम किसी के रूप में या किसी तकनीकी या व्यावसायिक संस्था में प्रयोग के माध्यम से अंतिम कुशलता या सक्षमता अपेक्षित है और जिसके निर्वहन में स्वप्रेरणा और विवेकबुद्धि आवश्यक है।

(5) भ्रसमर्थ व्यक्तियों और ग्राहक वर्ष की भाष्य से कम के व्यक्तियों के लिए मजबूरी की न्यूनतम दरें उपरोक्त प्रवर्ग के वयस्थ को वैयक्तियों का सत्तर प्रतिशत होंगी।

[सं. एस-32019(17)/75-डब्ल्यू.सी.० (एम.डब्ल्यू.)]
हस राज छान्दा, उप-सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th January 1976

S.O. 556.—The following proposals made by the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3, read with clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), for fixing the minimum rates of wages as specified in column 2 of the Schedule annexed hereto, payable to the categories of employees employed in employments in—

- (i) Stone Mines,
- (ii) Kyanite Mines,
- (iii) Steatite Mines (including mines producing Soapstone and Tale),
- (iv) Ochre Mines,
- (v) Asbestos Mines, and
- (vi) Fire Clay Mines,

specified in the corresponding entries in column 1 of the said Schedule, are hereby published, as required by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act, for information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said proposals will be taken into consideration after the expiry of seventy five days from the date of the publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said proposals before the expiry of the period specified above will be duly considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

Classification of work	Minimum rates of wages per day
1	2
UNSKILLED	
Mazdoor (Male and Female), Chowkidar, Coolie, Cleaner, Khalasi, Loader, Hole Cutter, Earth-cutter, Carrier (Stone), Carrier, Cartman, Care-taker, Concrete (Hand Mixer), Driver (Bullock, Camel, Donkey, Mule), Lampman, Mali, Petrol-man, White Washer, Waterman, other categories by whatever name called which are unskilled.	5.80
SEMI-SKILLED	
Bhisti, Breaker, Driller, Miner, Attendant, Cook, Crech Ayah, Head Chowkidar, Helper, Mucadam, Mate, Oilman, Pump Khalasi, Shot Fifer, Head Mistry, Quarry Man, Quarry Operator, Store Man, Stocker, Boilerman, Thatcher, Thoombaman, Tindals, Trolleyman, Jamadar, Bearer, Brakesman, Helper (Loco, Crane, Truck), Topaz Topkar (Big Stone/Kyanite Breaker), Edge Runner, Pack Wallers, Timberman, Jack Hammer, Fire Clay press or drying and refining workers, other categories by whatever name called which are semi-skilled.	7.25
SKILLED	
Blacksmith, Carpenter, Compounder, Electrician, Foreman, Fitter, Mine Supervisor, Tailor, Head Cook, Engine Man, Welder, Blaster, Machinist Sub-overseer (Unqualified), Surveyor, Operator, Any other categories by whatever name called which are of skilled nature	8.70

1	2	Rs.
CLERICAL		
Accountant, M.C. Clerk, Munshi, Store Clerk, Store Issuer, Store Keeper (Grade I & II), Tally Clerk, Time Keeper, Tool Keeper, Computer, Typist, Steno, Record Keeper, other categories by whatever name called which are clerical.	8.70	

Explanation:—

1. The minimum rates of wages proposed by this notification are all-inclusive rates including the basic rate, the cost of living allowance and the cash value of concessional supply, if any, of essential commodities and also include the wages payable for the weekly day of rest.

2. The minimum rates of wages are applicable to employees employed by contractors also.

3. Where the prevailing rates of wages based on contract or agreement or otherwise are higher than the notified rates under the Act, the higher rates would be protected and treated as minimum rates of wages for the purposes of this notification.

4. For the purposes of this notification,—

(a) "Unskilled work" is one which involves simple operations requiring little or no skill or experience on the job.

(b) "Semi-skilled work" is one which involves some degree of skill or competence acquired through experience on the job and which is capable of being performed under the supervision or guidance of a skilled employee, and includes unskilled supervisory work,

(c) "Skilled work" is one which involves skill or competence acquired through experience on the job or through training as an apprentice or in a technical or vocational institute and the performance of which calls for initiative and judgement.

5. The minimum rates of wages for disabled persons and for persons below eighteen years of age shall be seventy per cent of the rates payable to adult workers of the appropriate category.

[No. 32019(17)/75-WC(MW)]
HANS RAJ CHHABRA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 1976

S.O. 557.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 87 द्वारा प्रबत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की भ्रष्टाचारना संस्था का आ. आ. 3467 तारीख 17 विसंवर, 1974 के अनुक्रम में नेशनल कॉल डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड प्रैस, राजी को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन से, 26 अक्टूबर, 1975 से 25 अक्टूबर, 1976 तक, जिसमें यह दिन भी सम्मिलित है, एक वर्ष की ओर प्रवधि के लिए छूट देती है।

2. पूर्वोक्त छूट निम्नलिखित गतों के अध्यधीन है, अर्थात्:—

(1) उक्त कारबाने का नियोजक, उस प्रवधि की बाबत जिसके द्वारा यह कारबाना उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन के अधीन था, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त प्रवधि कहा गया है) ऐसी विवरणियां ऐसे प्रलम्ब में और ऐसी विविधियों सहित देगा जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 के अधीन उक्त प्रवधि के संबंध में देती थीं;

(2) निगम द्वारा, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 45 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, नियुक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक, या निगम को कोई अन्य पश्चात्री जो इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत किया गया हो—

(i) धारा 44 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन उक्त प्रवधि की बाबत श्री गर्ज किसी विवरणी में अन्तर्विष्ट विविधियों को सम्पादित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ; या

- (ii) यह अधिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि क्या उक्त अधिकारी की बाबत, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा धरा-अपेक्षित रजिस्टर और अधिनिश्चित रखे गए थे; या
- (iii) यह अधिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि क्या कर्मचारी, नियोजक द्वारा दिए गए उन फायदों को नक्की और वस्तु के रूप में पाने का हकदार बना दुखा है जिसके प्रतिफलस्वरूप इस अधिसूचना के अधीन छूट दी जा रही है; या
- (iv) यह अधिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उस अधिकारी के द्वारा जब उक्त कारखाने के संबंध में ऐसे उपबंध प्रदूस थे, ऐसे उपबंधों का अनुपालन किया गया था, निम्नलिखित के लिए समक्त होगा—
 - (क) प्रधान या अध्यवहित नियोजक से यह अपेक्षा करना कि वह उसे ऐसी सूचनाएं दें जो उपरोक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी द्वारा आवश्यक समझी जाएं; या
 - (ख) ऐसे प्रधान या अध्यवहित नियोजक के अधिकारी किसी कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसरों में किसी युक्तियुक्त समय पर प्रवेश करना और ऐसे अक्तिक से जो उसका भारसाधन कर रहा है, ऐसी अपेक्षा करना कि वह लेखा बहियों और अन्य वस्तावेज, जो अक्तियों के नियोजन और मजदूरी के संदाय से संबंधित हों ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी को प्रस्तुत करे, और उसे उनकी परीक्षा करने दे या उसे ऐसी जानकारी दे जैसी वह आवश्यक समझे; या
 - (ग) प्रधान या अध्यवहित नियोजक उसके अधिकारी या सेवक, या ऐसे अक्तिकी जो ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसरों में पाया जाए या जिसके बारे में उक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के पास वह विश्वास करने का युक्तियुक्त कारण है कि वह कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना; या
 - (घ) ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गए किसी रजिस्टर, लेखाबद्धी या अन्य वस्तावेज की नकल सैयार करना या उससे उद्धरण उतारना।

ध्यालयात्मक आवाय

इस मामले में छूट को पूर्वपिक्षी प्रभाव देना आवश्यक हो गया है क्योंकि छूट के मंजूरी संबंधी प्रस्ताव पर कार्यवाही करने में समय लग गया तथापि, यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि वे परिस्थितियां, जिनमें कारखाने की मूल रूप में छूट प्रवान की गई थीं, अभी तक भी विद्यमान हैं और कारखाना छूट के लिए पात्र है। यह भी प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि पूर्वपिक्षी प्रभाव से छूट की मंजूरी किसी अक्तिक पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं आती।

[सं. एस. 38017(8)/73-एच. आई.]

New Delhi, the 12th January, 1976

S.O. 557.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) and in continuation of the notification of the Government of

India in the Ministry of Labour No. S. O. 3467, dated the 17th December, 1974, the Central Government hereby exempts the National Coal Development Corporation, Limited Press, Ranchi from the operation of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from 26th October, 1975 upto and inclusive of the 25th October, 1976.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (1) The employer of the said factory shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said period), such returns in such form and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950.
- (2) Any inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act, or other Official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf shall, for the purposes of—
 - (i) verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of section 44 for the said period; or
 - (ii) ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period; or
 - (iii) ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification; or
 - (iv) ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the Act had been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory; be empowered to—
 - (a) require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or
 - (b) enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found in charge thereof to produce to such Inspector or other official and allow him to examine such accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or
 - (c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant, or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises, or any person whom the said Inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee; or
 - (d) make copies of or take extracts from, any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

It has become necessary to give retrospective effect to the exemption in this case, as the processing of the proposal for grant of exemption took time. However, it is certified that the conditions under which the factory was initially granted exemption still persist and the factory is eligible for exemption. It is also certified that the grant of exemption with retrospective effect will not affect the interest of any body adversely.

[No. S-38017(8)/73-HI]

शुद्धि-पत्र

का० आ० 558.—भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii), तारीख 6 सितम्बर, 1975 में पृष्ठ 3277 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के भ्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का० आ० 2969, तारीख 21 अगस्त, 1975 में उद्देशिका की सातवीं पंक्ति में पाए जाने वाले “एक बर्ब” शब्दों के स्थान पर “दो बर्ब” शब्द पढ़ें।

[सं. एस. 38014/12/74-एच. आई.]

CORRIGENDUM

S.O. 558.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 2969, dated the 21st August, 1975 published at page 3278 of the Gazette of India Part II section 3, sub-section (ii) dated the 6th September, 1975 for the words "one year", occurring in the ninth line of the preamble, read "two years".

[No. S-38014/12/74-HI]

का०आ० 559.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य भीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 87 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के श्रम भंकालय की अधिभूतना संवाद का० आ० 1129 तारीख 25 मार्च, 1975 के अनुक्रम में 132 कि० बा० वामोवर वैली कास्पोरेशन मिल उप-स्टेशन, मधुबन्ही को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन से 10 मार्च, 1975 से 9 मार्च, 1976 तक, जिसमें यह विष सी सम्मिलित है, एक वर्ष की और अधिक के लिए छट देती है।

2. पूर्वोक्त छुट निम्नसिवित पातों के अध्याधीन है, परंतु :—

(1) उक्त कारखाने का नियोजक, उस प्रबंधि की आवश्यकता (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त प्रबंधि कहा गया है), जिसके द्वारा यह कारखाना उक्त विधिनियम के प्रत्यक्षरूप के अधीन था, ऐसी विवरणियां ऐसे प्रलैप में प्रौद्योगिकीयों सहित देगा जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (विविध) विनियम, 1950 के अधीन उक्त प्रबंधि के संबंध में उससे वेय पी;

(2) निगम द्वारा, उक्त अधिनियम की प्रारा 45 की उपधारा
 (1) के अधीन नियुक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक, या निगम
 का कोई अन्य पदधारी जो इस नियम से प्राप्ति किया गया
 हो—

(i) उक्त अधिकारी की वावत धारा 44 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन दी गई किसी विवरणी में अन्तर्विष्ट विशेषिताओं को सत्यापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थः या

(ii) यह प्रभिन्निश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि क्या उक्त अवधि की आवत, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (विविध) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा यथापेक्षित रजिस्टर और प्रभिलेख रखे गए थे ; या

(iii) यह अभिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोगनार्थ कि क्या कर्म-चारी, नियोजक बृारा नकदी और वस्तु के रूप में दिए गए उन फायदों को पाने के अब भी हक्कवार बने हुए हैं जो ऐसे कायदे हैं जिनमें प्रतिकल स्वरूप इस अधिसूचना के अधीन छट वी जा रही है; या

(vi) मह अधिनियमस करने के द्वारा उस अवधि के दौरान, जब उक्त कारखाने के संबंध में ऐसे उपबम्ब प्रवृत्त हों, अधिनियम के उपबम्बों में से किसी का अनुपालम किया गया था, निम्नलिखित के लिए सशक्त होंगा—

(क) प्रधान या अध्यविहित नियोजक से यह अपेक्षा करेगा कि वह उसे ऐसी सूचना दे जो अक्ष प्रावधानक समझे; या

(ख) ऐसे प्रधान या अध्यक्षहित नियोजक के अधिकारों में किसी कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसरों में किसी युक्तियुक्त समय पर प्रवेश करे और ऐसे अधिकार से जो उसका भारत-साधन कर सका हो, ऐसे अधिकार करेगा कि सेवा

बहिर्या और अन्य दस्तावेजें, जो अधिकारियों के नियोजन और मजदूरी के संबंध से संबंधित हों, ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी को प्रस्तुत करते और उनकी परीक्षा करते हैं या उन्हें ऐसी जानकारी दे जो वे आवश्यक समझें; या

(ग) प्रधान या अध्यवहित नियोगक उसके अधिकारी या सेवक, या ऐसे व्यक्ति की जो ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसरों में पाए जाएं या जिसके बारे में उक्त नियोगक या अन्य पवधारी के पास यह विषयास करने का युक्तियुक्त कारण है कि वह कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना; या

(८) ऐसे कारबाने, स्थान, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गए किसी रजिस्टर, लेखाबदी या अन्य दस्तावेज की नकल तैयार करना या उससे उद्धरण उतारना ।

स्यारुपास्मक शापना

इस मामले को पूर्वपिक्षी प्रभाव देना आवश्यक हो गया है, क्योंकि छूट के लिए आवेदन-पत्र पर कार्यवाही करने में समय लगा तथापि, यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि वे परिस्थितियां, जिनमें कारबाने की मूल रूप में छूट प्रदान की गई थी, अभी तक भी विद्यमान हैं और कारबाना छूट के लिए पाल है। यह भी प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि पूर्वपिक्षी प्रभाव से छूट की मंजूरी किसी भी व्यक्ति पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं आलेगी।

[सं० एम-38017/10/74-एच०माई०]

एस० एस० सहस्रानामन, उप-सचिव

S.O. 559.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 1129, dated the 25th March, 1975 the Central Government hereby exempts the 132 K.V. Damodar Valley Corporation Grid Sub-station at Kumardhubi, from the operation of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 10th October, 1975 upto and inclusive of the 9th October, 1976.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(1) The employer of the said factory shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said period), such returns in such form and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950.

(2) Any inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act, or other Official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf shall, for the purposes of—

(i) verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of section 44 for the said period; or

(ii) ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period ; or

(iii) ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification; or

(iv) ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the Act had been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory be empowered to—

- (a) require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or
- (b) enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found in charge thereof to produce to such Inspector or other official and allow him to examine such accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or
- (c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant, or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises, or any person whom the said Inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee ; or
- (d) make copies of or take extracts from, any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

It has become necessary to give retrospective effect to the exemption in this case, as the processing of the application for exemption took time. However, it is certified that the conditions under which the factory was initially granted exemption still persist and the factory is eligible for exemption. It is also certified that the grant of exemption with retrospective effect will not affect the interest of anybody adversely.

[No. S-38017(10)/74-HI]

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 14th January, 1976

S.O. 560.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2 Dhanbad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Khudia Colliery of M/s. Coal Mines Authority Ltd., P.O. Nirsachatti, Distt. Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 7th January, 1976.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri K. K. Sarkar, Judge,
Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 30 of 1974

In the matter of an industrial dispute u/s 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
(Ministry's Order No. L-2012/172/73-LR. II dt. 2-12-1974).

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Khudia Colliery of M/s. Coal Mines Authority Ltd., P.O. Nirsachatti, Distt. Dhanbad, Added party—Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers—Shri N. Das, Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen—Shri J. D. Lal, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgarh Union, Dhanbad.

State : Bihar.

Industry : Coal

Dhanbad, the 29th December, 1975

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, sent the above reference to this Tribunal for adjudication of the Industrial Disputes involved with the following issues framed :

1. Whether the action of the management of Khudia Colliery of M/s. Coal Mines Authority Ltd., P.O. Nirsachatti, Distt. Dhanbad in stopping the work of Shri Swapan Kumar Choudhury, Accounts Clerk w.e.f. 23rd August, 1973 is justified.
2. If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled ?

During the pendency of this Reference an application was filed from the side of the workmen that since the Khudia Colliery has been taken over by M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. w.e.f. 1-11-1975 and M/s. C. M. A. is no longer the management and M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. which replaces M/s. C. M. A. be impleaded as a party in this Reference. Notice in this respect was issued to M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. to show cause as to why they should not be impleaded as a party in this reference. The fact remains that M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. replace M/s. C. M. A. and therefore impleading the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. as a party becomes necessary. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. has not shown any cause. So Eastern Coalfields Ltd. which replaces C. M. A. Ltd. on reorganisation is impleaded as a party in this reference as a matter of course. The case of the workmen is briefly as follows : The concerned workman Shri Swapan Kumar Choudhury had been working as Accounts Clerk in Khudia Colliery for 9 months prior to his stoppage from work by the management on and from 23-8-1973. The concerned workman continued to work in the above Colliery even after its takeover by the Central Government w. e. f. 30-1-1973. Thereafter nationalisation of the Coal Mines came w.e.f. 1-5-1973 and the concerned workman continued to work in the said Colliery even after the nationalisation till 22-8-1973 when he was stopped from work by the management. The concerned workman as well as the concerned Union of workmen made several representations to the management regarding his stoppage from work but the management did not give any reply. It is denied that the concerned workman was inducted as an employee after the take over. The concerned workman was not given any opportunity to present his case to meet the allegation of his being an inductee. It is alleged that the management has violated the provisions of the Standing Orders. The case of the management in short is that the concerned workman was never a workman employed in Khudia Colliery and he was somehow inducted on the rolls a few days before the nationalisation through the help of the then manager of the Colliery Shri R. C. Gangwar who was the brother-in-law of the concerned workman. There was a complaint about the induction of the concerned workman into the rolls of the Colliery which was enquired into by the Dy. Custodian General of C. M. A. of that area who found that the concerned workman was falsely inducted into the rolls of the Colliery by the then management. After detection of the above irregularity the then manager was directed to strike off the name of the workman from the rolls of the colliery and this was so done. The management disputes the maintainability of the reference.

The whole question depends upon whether the concerned workman was an inductee in the rolls of the colliery or he was a bona fide workman. It is proved from the evidence of MW.2 Ram Ushit Sharma who was a head clerk since 1970 that the concerned workman was continuously working in the Colliery till he was stopped from work. It is further proved

by his evidence that the concerned workman was receiving his wages alright through wagesheets. I shall come to the question as to the time from which he is working in the Colliery later. The case of the management is that he was inducted on the rolls of the colliery a few days before the nationalisation by his brother-in-law Shri R. C. Gangwar who was the then manager of the Colliery. Admittedly the appointment letter dated 1st December, 1972 is signed by Shri R. C. Gangwar the then manager. In support of their case it is submitted by the management that under the provisions of Section 17 of the Mines Act. The manager has not been invested with any power to appoint any persons in the Colliery. In my opinion Section 17 of the Mines Act is a misfit in this connection. The above section only prescribes that the manager should have the prescribed qualifications and who can be appointed as a manager. It does not prevent a manager from appointing any person in a colliery. On the other hand under regulation 36 of Coal Mines Regulation it is specified that the owner, Agent or Manager shall appoint such number of competent persons including officials and technicians for proper working of the Colliery. So the case of the management as argued before me that the manager had no authority to appoint does not hold good. It is further argued before me that the Receiver was the only competent person to appoint workman. No specific order to this effect has been produced before me. Not a single appointment said to have been made by the Receiver has not also been shown to me. Any ban on the manager issued by the Receiver or by any other authority on the power of the manager to appoint has not also been shown to me. So that part of the management's case that the Receiver was the only competent person to appoint does not hold good. It is again the case of the management before me that after the concerned workman's induction a complaint was made and the Deputy Custodian of C. M. A. of the concerned area held an enquiry and found him to be an inductee. First there is nothing to show before me that any complaint was made regarding the alleged induction of the concerned workman. Secondly, no papers have been produced before me to show that any enquiry was made by the Deputy Custodian and his findings thereof. So this part of the management's case that the concerned workman was found an inductee on enquiry held by the Deputy Custodian has not been proved to my satisfaction. It is further submitted before me that there was no vacancy in the Colliery and no application was filed by the concerned workman. With regard to the vacancy it has not been proved satisfactorily that there was no such vacancy at that time. Of course there is nothing to show that the concerned workman applied for job but that fact by itself cannot negative the weight and force of other evidence and document which have appeared in favour of the concerned workman. Admittedly the then manager was the brother-in-law of the concerned workman and on the face of it may look fishy in the matter of his appointment. In the absence of anything before me which bans the employment of persons related to the manager or to some other persons of the Colliery how can I hold that the appointment of the concerned workman was fake only because he was related to the then manager. The conduct of the management after the takeover and after the nationalisation may be of some help in respect of the stand taken by the management. The workman worked for more than 6 months, and there is no material before me to show that any thing was said or done in this period in respect of the appointment of the concerned workman being bad and malafide. Coming to the case of the workmen it appears that Ext. W. 6 is the appointment letter dated 1st December, 1972 by which he was appointed as an Accounts Clerk with immediate effect. If the appointment letter is not bad there is no reason why the concerned workman would not join immediately but would join in the month of February next year. The appointment letter would support the case of the workman that he was appointed on 1-12-1972. The concerned workman Shri Swapan Kumar Choudhury was examined as W.W. 1. His evidence is that he had been working from 1st December, 1972. He further says that he checked the Cash Books and wages sheets of the Colliery upto August, 1973 and he shows his signature in the pay sheet of the monthly paid staff dated 12-6-1973 (Ext. W. 7). This part of the evidence finds corroboration from M.W. 2 who saw him working continuously till he was stopped from work. In the facts and circumstances of the case the onus was heavy upon the management to show that the concerned workman was an inductee and his appointment was fake and malafide. As I have already stated the evidence adduced on the side of

the management is too poor to be relied upon. On the force of evidence it can be said that the concerned workman was working in the Colliery for about 7 or 8 months before he was stopped for service all of a sudden. The weight of evidence is in favour of the workmen. I am, therefore, inclined to accept the case of the workmen that the concerned workman was a regular employee having joined the service before the takeover and he can neither be said to be an inductee or his appointment was fake. Ext. W. 4 would show that the management by their letter dated 23-8-1973 stopped him from service with immediate effect. No reason was assigned about stoppage of his work. In view of the Model Standing Orders which are admittedly used by the management (ext. M. 1), can the management all of a sudden stop the workman from service without assigning any reason. The Model Standing Orders do not support the action of the management in this respect. Certain provisions of the standing orders have to be complied with before doing so. The Model Standing Orders have been filed by the management (Ext. M. 1). Clause 13 of the Standing Order provides that for terminating the services of a permanent workman having less than one year of continuous service one month's notice or wages in lieu thereof is required for monthly paid workman and two weeks notice is required for weekly paid workman. It further provides that a temporary workman who has completed three months continuous service shall be given two weeks notice if such termination is not in accordance with the time of the contract of his employment. Again it provides that when the service of a temporary workman who has less than three months continuous service are terminated he shall be informed in writing the reasons thereof. In clause 3 of the Standing Orders a permanent workman is one who is appointed for an unlimited period or who has satisfactorily put 3 months continuous service in a permanent post as a probationer. A temporary workman is a workman who has been engaged for the work which is essentially temporary in nature likely to be finished within a limited period. From the appointment letter it will appear that the concerned workman was appointed by a person who was competent to appoint. The appointment letter does not show that he was engaged for a work which is of an essentially temporary in nature likely to be finished within a limited period. So the concerned workman cannot be said to be a temporary workman. On the other hand his appointment being as it was he can be said to have been a permanent workman. No notice was given to the workman treating him either as a permanent workman or as a temporary workman. His services are terminated all of a sudden. He worked continuously for more than 3 months and there is nothing to show that his performance was not satisfactory. In view of the evidence on record he can be said to be a workman. Clause 17 provides that a workman may be dismissed without notice if he is found to be guilty of misconduct. No misconduct is alleged against the concerned workman. The allegation was that he was an inductee which he is found to be not from materials on record. So the management does not appear to have complied with the provisions of the Model Standing Orders in stopping the concerned workman from work. That being so the order of termination of service cannot be sustained being not in keeping with the provisions of the Standing Orders. Clause 14 of the Standing Orders provides under what circumstances the management can stop workman for any period or periods. The circumstances as specified therein are not applicable to the case of the concerned workman. Taking into account the facts and circumstances of the case and evidence on record I am inclined to hold that the management's action in stopping the work of Shri Swapan Kumar Choudhury is bad.

In the result, the action of the management of Khudia Colliery of M/s. Coal Mines Authority Ltd. P. O. Nirsachatti Distt. Dhanbad non-Eastern Coalfields Ltd., in stopping the work of Shri Swapan Kumar Choudhury w.e.f. 23rd August, 1973 is found not justified. The workman is, therefore, entitled to the normal remedies i.e. he is entitled to be reinstated in his original job with continuity of service and he is also entitled to receive back wages from them for the period he was stopped from work till his reinstatement.

This is my award.

K. K. SARKAR, Presiding Officer
Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2),
Dhanbad.

[No. L-2012/172/73-LR II]
G. C. SAKSENA, Under Secy.

नई विल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 1976

सा० आ० 561.—बिहार राज्य के धनबाद जिले में केसरगढ़ कोलियरी में 9 अगस्त, 1975 को एक दुर्घटना हुई जिसमें जीवनों की अति हुई;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि दुर्घटना के कारणों और उस समय की परिस्थितियों की प्रारूपिक जांच होनी चाहिए;

अल: अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, खान अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 35) की धारा 24 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये, भारत सरकार के सेवा नियूत सचिव, श्री आर० सी० इत्त को ऐसी जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त करती है और निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को भी जांच के समय अप्रोसरों के रूप में नियुक्त करती है, अर्थात्:—

- (1) श्री आर० वी० सुब्राह्मण्यम्,
भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड के सेवानिवृत्त अध्यक्ष;
- (2) श्री एम० एल० अफवर्टी,
पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार के खनन सलाहकार और प्रबल्ध निदेशक, वैस्ट बंगाल मिनरल एंड एप्लिमेंट एंड ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड;
- (3) श्री आर० एन० शर्मा, संसद् सदस्य,
महासचिव,
राष्ट्रीय कोलियरी मजदूर संघ,
राजेन्द्र पथ, धनबाद;
- (4) श्री ललित बर्मन,
महासचिव,
बिहार कोयला मजदूर संघ,
मार्फत संयुक्त कोयला कर्मकार संघ,
मैक एंड कॉम्पनी के निकट,
धनबाद (बिहार)।

[स० एन-11015/5/75-एम आई]
जगदीश चन्द्र सक्सेना, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th January, 1976

S.O. 561.—Whereas an accident occurred in the Kessurgarh Colliery in District Dhanbad, State of Bihar, on the 9th August, 1975, causing loss of lives;

And whereas the Central Government is of opinion that a formal inquiry into the causes of and circumstances attending the accident ought to be held;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri R. C. Dutt, retired Secretary to the Government of India, to hold such inquiry and also appoints the following persons as assessors in holding the inquiry, namely:—

- (1) Prof. K. V. Subrahmanyam,
Retired Chairman of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited,
- (2) Shri S. L. Chakravorty,
Mining Advisor to the Government of West Bengal and Managing Director, West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corporation Limited,
- (3) Shri R. N. Sharma, M.P.,
General Secretary,
Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh,
Rajendra Path, Dhanbad,

(4) Shri Lalit Burman,
General Secretary,
Bihar Koyal Mazdoor Sangh,
C/o United Coal Workers' Union,
Near Mac and Company,
Dhanbad (Bihar).

[No. N-11015/5/75-MI]
J. C. SAXENA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 20th January, 1976

S.O. 562.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Delhi, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Punjab National Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 16th January, 1976.

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT.
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL: DELHI

PRESENT:

Shri D. D. Gupta, Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal,
Delhi.

C.G.I.D. No. 20 of 1975

BETWEEN
Punjab National Bank, New Delhi.

AND

Its workman Shri Neki Ram Garg, clerk Punjab National Bank Faridabad, as represented by the All India Punjab National Bank Employees' Association, 898 Nai Sarak, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

Shri C. C. Bhardwaj—for the workman.

Shri M. K. Jain—for the management.

AWARD

The Central Govt. on being satisfied that an industrial dispute existed between the aforesaid parties has referred the same for adjudication to this Tribunal by its Order No. L-12012/7/74-IRIII dated the 6th May, 1975 with the following terms of reference:—

"Whether the action of the management of the Punjab National Bank in transferring Shri Neki Ram Garg, clerk in the Ghaziabad branch office of the said Bank to the Faridabad branch office was justified? If not to what relief is he entitled?

2. The case of the workman in brief is that he was a clerk-cum-typist at the branch office of the management at Ghaziabad since 18-2-1960. He was a member of the U.P. Bank Employees Union. He was suspended from its membership on account of certain differences. Later, he even ceased to be its member. Consequently, the Union, in collusion with the management, started harassing him ultimately, the management transferred him to its branch office at Faridabad, as a typist, at the instance of the said union to victimise him. The workman called the transfer illegal, and arbitrary and prayed that an award be made in his favour advising the management to transfer him back to Ghaziabad.

3. The management admitted the transfer but denied that it was to victimise the applicant or that it was done at the instance of the U.P. Bank Employees Union. It was stated that a complaint was received against Shri Neki Ram Garg that Shri Garg was a businessman and that he was enjoying cash credit limit for firm known as M/s. Kesho Ram Agarwal and that he was running business in his father's name and that he remained absent from the Bank's duty. It was further stated in the complaint that in December, 1969 he got his overtime work done by other employees and his attendance and overtime were marked by one Shri B. K. Bhawa and that Shri Garg purchased drafts of more than Rs. 20,000/- without paying any commission and that he was then establishing a Cinema house under the name

Keshav Chitralok in Hardwar. The comments of the then branch manager were called on the complaint who reported that the allegations of purchasing free drafts and of marking attendance by other employees in place of Shri Garg were not correct but it was found that the account of M/s. Kesho Ram Agarwal was being operated by the wife of Shri Neki Ram Garg also besides other persons and that pay-in-slips and cheques were also filled in by Shri Garg. It was further reported by the branch manager that the Cinema then under construction at Hardwar was owned by two minor sons and wife of Shri Neki Ram Garg besides his other relations. It was evident from the report of the then branch manager that though Shri Neki Ram Garg might not have been directly conducting the business in his own name, but he was substantially interested in the business being done by his father and also in the Cinema under construction at Hardwar. It was felt that it was quite natural that Shri Garg might not have been in a position to devote full time to the Bank and might be quite busy in the affairs of the family business. It was, therefore, decided to transfer Shri Garg from Ghaziabad in the vacancy caused by the transfer of Shri Mahabir Prasad, Clerk/typist on promotion as Spl. Asstt. at BO Ballabgarh, as both the employees were of similar designation in the identical areas. It was under these circumstances that Shri Garg was transferred to Faridabad on 11-10-71 in the ordinary course of business to meet the needs of the administration. It was, therefore, prayed that the workman was not entitled to any relief and the claim of the workman be dismissed.

4. The workman filed a rejoinder and re-affirmed his allegations and re-iterated his claim.

5. On these pleadings the following issue was framed:—
ISSUE :

1. As in the term of reference.
6. In oral evidence, the management produced Sarvshri S. C. Jain MW1, a senior personnel officer of the management and Shri R. K. Khanna MW2. In rebuttal came Shri Neki Ram WW1, the workman concerned.

ISSUE NO. 1 (Term of reference) :

7. The main question for determination is whether the transfer of the workman, herein, was justified.

8. The case of the management is that there was a complaint against the workman which was inquired into. It was found that though the workman was not directly conducting any business in his own name but he was substantially interested in the business being done by his father and, also, in the Cinema under construction at Hardwar. It was felt that it was quite natural that Shri Garg might not have been in a position to devote full time to the bank and might be quite busy in the affairs of the family business.

9. It is evident and manifestly clear that the order of transfer of the workman herein was based on the complaint against him; and, as such, it was made as a measure of punishment and not purely on administrative grounds. This Tribunal, therefore, had the power and, indeed, the duty to X-ray the order and discover its true nature.

10. The reason and justification for the transfer of the workman, thus, was that the management felt that Shri Garg might not be in a position to devote full time to the bank and be busy in the affairs of the family business.

11. Such a feeling, on the part of the management, to entitle it to take action, (to repeat of the words of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *L. Michael vs. M/s. Johnson Pumps Ltd.* (1966(1)LLJ 440)), should not be a mere whim or fancy. It should be lawful and reasonable. It must rest on some tangible basis and the power has to be exercised by the employer objectively, in good faith which means honestly with due care and prudence. If the exercise of such power is challenged on the ground of being colourable or malafide or an act of victimisation or unfair labour practice, the employer must disclose to the court the ground of its impugned action so that the same may be tested judicially."

12. In the instant case, there is no evidence on record or otherwise for the feeling that Shri Garg was not in a position to devote full time to the bank and was busy in the affairs of the family business. The management did

not hold an inquiry. It was satisfied by asking its manager at Ghaziabad, by Ex. F/1 to make a thorough inquiry and report. There is no evidence that the manager held an inquiry. His report, Ex. M/2 does not show that he held an inquiry. The management did not even adduce evidence before this Tribunal that there was any tangible basis on which its action rested, that is to say, there was no evidence that there was a basis for the feeling that Shri Garg was not in a position to devote full time to the bank and was quite busy with the affairs of his family business. The report Ex. M/2, which the manager of the Ghaziabad branch of the management, made was rather in favour of the workman than against him. It was written in it that, "the allegation in the concluding line of para 1 is not correct. He performs the duties allotted to him satisfactorily". The concluding line in para 1 referred to above was, "He generally remains absent and comes to the bank for a very short period for attendance only." The report of the Ghaziabad branch manager, thus, was that Shri Garg neither remained absent generally nor went to the bank for a very short period only for attendance but that he did his duties satisfactorily." In the face of this report, therefore, there was no basis, much less tangible for the management to feel that Shri Garg was not in a position to devote full time to the bank and was busy with the affairs of his family business. It was only a whim or a fancy on the part of the management. The mere reason that there was a Cinema under construction at Hardwar and that two minor sons and his wife were, also, partners in it, was not enough to lead to the belief that Shri Garg would not devote his full time to the bank or that he would be busy in that business. It is clear from the report Ex. M/2 that, three other adult male members of the family are, also, partners in the Cinema. They are Sarvshri Kesho Ram, Pushpendra Kumar and Vinod Kumar. Why could they not look after its construction or its affairs, so as to require the services of Shri Garg, was not clear from any evidence. Therefore merely because two minor sons and the wife of Shri Garg were partners in the Cinema it was no good reason to entitle the management to say that Shri Garg was not devoting full time to the bank and might remain busy in the affairs of his family business; the more so, as its own manager at Ghaziabad said in Ex. M/2 that Shri Garg did his duties satisfactorily without absenting or attending the bank for short periods for attendance only.

13. The other basis for the feeling of the management was that the account of his father was being operated by the former's wife and that the pay-in-slips or cheques were filled in by Shri Garg. I find that it is, also, hollow. The very fact that there is someone else operating the account of Shri Garg's father is enough to show that Shri Garg has disassociated himself from that work. Similarly, filling in of pay-slips or cheques was hardly a ground to give a feeling that the workman was busy in his family business or did not devote full time to the bank.

14. It is, therefore, held that the bank failed to justify its action in transferring Shri Garg. It appears that the management, to cover up its inability to establish by inquiry, illegitimately but ingeniously passed an innocent looking order of transfer. This action was, however, bad and was liable to be set aside as there was no justification for it.

15. Shri M. K. Jain urged that the workman failed to prove victimisation, therefore, he was not entitled to succeed. I do not agree. The entire burden of the term of reference was on the management. It had, therefore, to stand on its own legs to succeed. It could not derive any benefit from the weakness of the opposite party; therefore, if the workman failed to prove victimisation, it could not be said that there was justification for the transfer. Moreover, victimisation is a matter of inference. If a workman is innocent and yet he is being punished it would be victimisation. Here in this case, the authorities found him not guilty of the charges against him yet he was transferred. It was, therefore, nothing but victimisation.

16. Shri M. K. Jain, then, cited the two following rulings of the Hon'ble Supreme Court :

- (1) *Syndicate Bank Ltd. vs. Its workmen.*
[1966(1)LLJ 440]; and
- (2) *Canera Banking Corp. Ltd. vs. Vittal*
[1963(2)LLJ 354].

and argued that there was no violation of the Sastry Award and that the transfer was made in the interest of the bank's business, to judge which the management was in best position.

17. I hold that both these rulings are not applicable. It is, nowhere, the case of the management that the transfer was in the interest of the bank's business. It was stated in so many words in the W.S. that a complaint was received against the workman and it was felt that it was quite natural that Shri Garg might not have been in a position to devote full time to the bank and might be quite busy in the affairs of the family business; therefore, it was decided to transfer Shri Garg. Similarly, it was not the workman's case that the Sastri Award had been violated in any way. Moreover, the Hon'ble Supreme Court set aside the findings of malafides of the management. Here in the case before me, the question is whether the action of the management is justified and not whether it has acted malafide.

18. The issue is accordingly decided against the management.

19. The result is that the management has failed to justify its action in transferring the workman. The order of transfer is therefore, had in yaw and is hereby set aside. The management will re-transfer him to its branch at Ghaziabad forthwith. An award is made accordingly.

20th December, 1975.

D. D. GUPTA,
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal : Delhi

[No. L-12012/7/74/LRIII]

S.O. 563.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Delhi, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Punjab National Bank and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 16th January, 1976.

BEFORE THE SHRI D. D. GUPTA, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DELHI

C.G.I.D. No. 17 of 1975

BETWEEN

The Regional Manager, Punjab National Bank, Meerut.

AND

Its workmen Sarvashri Govind Ram Raizada, Ramjilal Verma.

PRESENT :

Shri K. K. Gupta—for the management.

Shri Ramjilal Verma—workman in person.

AWARD

The Central Govt. on being satisfied that an industrial dispute existed between the aforesaid parties has referred the same for adjudication to this Tribunal by its Order No. L-12012/91/74/LRIII dated the 19th April, 1975 with the following terms of reference :—

"Whether the action of the management of the Punjab National Bank, Regional Office Meerut in transferring Shri Govind Ram Raizada and Shri Ramjilal Verma, clerks from Aligarh Railway Road Branch of the bank to Ahrat Bazar Branch, Dehradun of the Bank with effect from the 10th June, 1974 is justified? If not to what relief are the said workmen entitled?

2. When the case came up today for hearing before me, a memorandum of settlement was jointly filed by Shri K. K. Gupta on behalf of the management and by Shri Ramjilal Verma on behalf of the workmen. Both the above-named representatives of the parties verify and admit the terms of

settlement Annexure 'X' and seeks an award in terms thereof. I, therefore, pass an award in terms of settlement Annexure 'X' which shall form a part of the award.

6th January, 1975.

D. D. GUPTA,
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal, Delhi

MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT
BETWEEN THE MANAGEMENT OF PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK REPRESENTED BY ITS REGIONAL OFFICE MEERUT AND THEIR WORKMAN REPRESENTED BY PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK EMPLOYEES' UNION, U.P. (ALIGARH) IN THE MATTER OF REFERENCE NO. 17 OF 1975 PENDING BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DELHI OVER THE TRANSFER OF SARVASHRI RAMJI LAL VERMA & GOBIND RAM RAIZADA, CLERKS FROM ALIGARH BRANCH OF THE BANK TO ARHAT BAZAR DEHRADUN.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

1. That Sarvashri Ramji Lal Verma and Gobind Ram Raizada and Ramji Lal Verma will submit their resignation and will be paid T.A. for journey undertaken by them from Dehradun to Aligarh as per rules on submitting their T.A. Bills.

2. That on joining back at Aligarh, Sarvashri Gobind Ram Raizada and Ramji Lal Verma will submit their resignation which will be accepted by the Bank and they will be relieved from Bank service.

3. That Sarvashri Gobind Ram Raizada and Ramji Lal Verma have no claim against the Bank for wages or otherwise.

4. It is prayed by the parties that a consent award may be given on the terms as stated above.

The parties set their hands to the aforesaid Settlement of the dispute on this day the 6th January 1976 at Delhi.

On behalf of Workmen On behalf of Punjab National Bank,

1. P. C. Jain, K. K. Gupta,
State vice President, A.P.O.
PNB Employees' Union, U.P. Authorised Representative
2. Gobind Ram Raizada,
3. Ramji Lal Verma

Witnesses :—

1. V. V. R. N. Rao,
A.P.O.
2. J. P. Sharma,
Secretary, PNB Employees' Union, U.P.
Aliaghr.

[No. L-12012/91/74-LRIII]

S.O. 564.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Delhi, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Central Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 16th January, 1976.

BEFORE THE SHRI D. D. GUPTA PRESIDING OFFICER
CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DELHI

Reference C.G.I.T. No. 5 of 1975

BETWEEN
The Zonal Manager, Central Bank of India, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

AND

Central Bank Employees Union, Central Bank Bldg.
Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

PRESENT :

Shri Tara Chand Gupta—for the workman.
Shri S.C. Khattar —for the management.

AWARD

The Central Govt. on being satisfied that an industrial dispute existed between the aforesaid parties has referred the same for adjudication to this Tribunal by its Order No. L-12012/121/74-LRIII dated the 6th February, 1975 with the following terms of reference:—

“Having regard to the Circumstances of the case, is Shri Raj Mal Naulakha, Asstt. Cashier, the Central Bank of India, Delhi entitled to be re-designated as Clerk-cum-Asstt. Cashier If so, from what date ?

2. The applicant who was an Assistant cashier working for the management since 1965, stated that ever since his appointment he had been performing the work of the Cash department as well as the work of the Clearing Department. On 9-3-67 the Clearing Department was transferred from the Cash Department to the Account Department and the members of cash/godown department who had been attending to the Clearing work as full-day job were transferred to the Accounts Section and redesignated as Accounts Clerks. In the case of such branches where the clearing work being attended to the Clearing work as fully-day job were transferred to the Accounts Section and redesignated as Accounts clerks. In the case of such branches where the clearing work being attended to by the Asstt Cashier/godown keeper was not a full day job, it was decided to be done by him, and the applicant fell under this category. On 19-7-67 the applicant was suspended on account of departmental enquiry pending against him. The Union then raised a demand that as clearing work had become a part and parcel of the Accounts Section, the members of the cash/godown staff who were still handling the work of the clearing department should be redesignated according to their actual duties. The demand was conceded by the management by their circular dated 23-2-70. It was further stated by the workman that the management effected changes of designation of several other workmen except him as he was under suspension. On 16-2-73, his suspension was revoked and he resumed duties on 2-3-73. The union, then, raised a demand that he shall be paid full pay and allowance for the period of suspension. A settlement was, thereupon, arrived at on 26-4-74 as follows:—

1. That Shri Rajmal Naulakha, Shall be treated on duty from 11-5-70 to 1-3-73 and shall be given the full pay and allowances and privileges for the said period less what ever benefits by way of subsistence allowance and other payments already received by him for the said period. The remaining period of his suspension from 19-7-67 to 10-5-70 shall be treated as the period under suspension.
2. That the benefits accruing to Mr. Rajmal Naulakha under this settlement will be given within one month from the date of settlement.
3. That in consideration of the Management agreeing to treat him on duty for the period from 11-5-70 to 1-3-73 as above Shri Rajmal Naulakha shall withdraw his application dated 12-12-73 under Sec. 33-C(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 pending before the Central Govt. Labour Court, Delhi. Under LCA No. 135 of 1973 (as per Annexure I, into) and that the payments made to him for the period of suspension from 11-5-70 to 1-3-73 shall be treated as in full and final settlement of his claim under the above application under Sec. 33-C(2) of the act before the Central Govt. Labour Court, Delhi.
4. That this settlement shall not be quoted as precedent in any other case by-either of the parties.

It was, therefore, pleaded that the petitioner was entitled to be redesignated as clerk-cum-cashier with effect from 11-5-70 in terms of the circular dated 23-2-70; hence, the prayer that an award be passed treating the workman as clerk-cum-cashier with effect from 11-5-70.

3. The management stated that the applicant was never required to do any clearing work on and after 11-5-70 and 2-3-73. It was further stated that the applicant was required by the management to do partly cash work and partly clearing work so as to keep him busy for the full day. By settlement dated 25-4-74 arrived between the parties he was

to be considered under suspension from the service of the Bank with effect from 29-7-67 to 10-5-70, as also, he was never required to do any clearing work after 25th February, 1970 till today and he remained under suspension from 19-7-67 to 1-3-73; therefore, the applicant should not be treated as Clerk-cum-cashier with effect from 1-3-70; hence the prayer the application be dismissed.

4. On these pleadings the following issue was framed.

ISSUE :

“As in the term of reference.”

5. In oral evidence the workman Shri Rajmal Naulakha examined himself as WW1. In rebuttal came Sarvashri K. L. Kohli MW1, D. C. Jain MW2, A. P. Jain MW3, M. E. Bharucha MW4, Prakash Lal Gera MW5 and Shri B. S. Gandhi MW6.

6. Arguments were, then, heard. My decision is as follow.

ISSUE NO. 1 : (Terms of reference)

7. The only question to be determined is whether the applicant who was an Asstt. Cashier was entitled to be redesignated as Clerk-cum-Asstt. Cashier.

8. The workman has claimed his designation of clerk-cum-cashier for the reason that he had been doing the clearing work partly. He was therefore, entitled to be redesignated as clerk-cum-cashier from 11-5-70 onwards, on the basis of the circular No. 28 of 1970 dated 23-2-70. His case is that if he had not been suspended he would have been redesignated as Clerk-cum-Asstt. Cashier because he had been doing the clearing work partly before his suspension, and therefore, too, when the suspension had been revoked with effect from 1-3-73.

9. The management contended that since the workman remained under suspension from 11-5-70 to 1-3-73 he did not do any work; and therefore, he could not be designated as Clerk-cum-Asstt. Cashier.

10. On consideration, I am of the opinion that the contention of the management is devoid of any force. The settlement dated 26-4-74 clearly provided that, the workman shall be treated on duty from 11-5-70 to 1-3-73 and shall be given the full pay and allowances and privileges for the said period. I hold that designation is one of the privileges which an employee has in his employment.

11. Now, the question is whether on 11-5-70, the designation of the workman was or could be clerk-cum-Asstt. Cashier. I hold that in view of the circular No. 28 of 1970 dated 23-2-70, the workman would have been redesignated as Clerk-cum-Asstt. Cashier as he had been doing partly, clearing work alongwith his work as Asstt. Cashier. The management's own evidence shows that on 18-7-67, till he was suspended, he worked as Asstt. Cashier and partly clearing work. Shri K. L. Kohli MW 1, said “the workman concerned worked there (Khan market branch) in cash dept. He was there in 1967 when he was suspended. He, also, worked i.e. he attended partly to clearing work...” Shri M. F. Bharucha MW4 then said, “After suspension was over, the workmen resumed there (Khan market branch) as Asstt. cashier-cum-godown keeper. He resumed after 1-3-73. Shri Rajmal, also worked in clearing with the assistance of the chief cashier. He tended to clearing work every day.” It is, thus, proved that soon before his suspension he did the clearing work partly alongwith his work as Asstt. Cashier. When the suspension was over, he was put to do the same work again. It would be therefore, deemed that but for his suspension he would have been doing the same work during the intervening period, also that is to say, had his suspension not intervened, he would have been redesignated Clerk-cum-Asstt. Cashier from 1967 onwards till 1-3-73. Since however settlement provides that he would be treated on duty from 11-5-70 to 1-3-73 only he was entitled to be redesignated as Clerk-cum-Asstt. Cashier from 11-5-70 to 1-3-73.

12. The issue is accordingly decided in his favour.

13. The result is that the petitioner is entitled to be redesignated as Clerk-cum-Asstt. Cashier with effect from 11-5-70 to 1-3-73 and an award is made accordingly.

15th January, 1975.

Sd/-

D. D. GUPTA,
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal, Delhi.
[No. L-12012/121/74-LR III]
R. KUNJETHAPADAM, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 जनवरी, 1976

का. आ. 565.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) इवारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वज्ञारा पहली फरवरी, 1976 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम, के अध्याय-4 (धारा 44 और 45 के अतिरिक्त जो पहले ही प्रदत्त की जा चुकी हैं) और अध्याय 5 और 6 (धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के अतिरिक्त जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी हैं) के उपबन्ध असम राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

कोरेया भाग 1 और 2, भोरल कुंडा और कोरेया पहाड़ के राजस्व ग्रामों को मिलाकर बना क्षेत्र, डाकघर जारीघोषा, जिला गोपालपारा।

[सं. एस-38013/7/75-एच. आइ.]

New Delhi, the 21st January, 1976

S.O. 565.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 1976 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI except sub-section (1) of section 76, and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Assam, namely :—

The area comprising of the revenue villages of Koreya Part I and II, Bhoral Kunda and Koreya Pahar, Post Office Jogighopa, District Goalpara.

[No. S-38013/7/75-HI]

नई दिल्ली, 22 जनवरी, 1976

का.आ. 566.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) इवारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार पहली फरवरी, 1976 की उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (धारा 44 और 45 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी हैं) और अध्याय 5 और 6 (धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी हैं) के उपबन्ध महाराष्ट्र राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे अर्थात् :—

इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, चिलकलधाना, जिला औरंगाबाद से बना क्षेत्र।

[सं. एस-38013/35/74-एच. आइ.]

एस. एस. सहस्रामन, उपसचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd January, 1976

S.O. 566.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 1976 as the date on which the provisions

of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI (except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Maharashtra, namely :—

The area comprising the Industrial Estate, Chikhalthana, District Aurangabad.

[No. S-38013/35/74-HI]
S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Dy. Secy.

आमंत्रण

नई दिल्ली, 3 दिसम्बर, 1975

का. आ. 567.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाधिध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट शक्तियों के बारे में भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, रिंग रोड, नई दिल्ली के प्रबन्धनतंत्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक आँद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है,

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायीनिर्णयन के लिए निर्वैशत करना बांधनीय समझती है,

अतः, अब, आँद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अधीन गठित आँद्योगिक अधिकरण, दिल्ली को न्यायीनिर्णयन के लिए निर्वैशत करती है।

अनुसूची

क्या भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, रिंग रोड, नई दिल्ली के प्रबन्धनतंत्र का, सर्वश्री सी पी. गर्ग और हरबंस रिंह, सेक्शन हेल्डरों को क्रमशः 9-11-1973 और 13-11-1973 से कम्पोजीटर, श्रेणी ब्रेंड 1, के पदों पर प्रत्यवर्तित करना न्यायीचित हैं यदि नहीं, तो उक्त कर्मकार किस अनुताप के हकदार हैं ?

[संख्या एल-16012/1/75-डी-2(वी)]

हरबंस बहादुर, अनुभाग अधिकारी (विशेष)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 1975.

S.O. 567.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in respect to the management of the Government of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi and their workmen in respect he matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

and whereas the Central Government considers it desirable that the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by use (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the management of the Government of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi, is justified in reverting Saryashri C. P. Garg and HARBANS SINGH, Section Holders to the posts of Compositor, Grade I, with effect from 9-11-1973 and 13-11-1973 respectively? If not, to what relief are the said workmen entitled?

[No. L. 16012/1/75/D.II(B)]

HARBANS BAHADUR, Section Officer (Spl.)

